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THE IMPERIAL DURBAR ALBUM

OF

THE INDIAN PRINCES, CHIEFS AND ZAMINDARS.

Vol. I.

PURSHOTAM VISHRAM MAWJEE,

J.P., M.R.A.S.

THE LAKSHMI ART PRINTING WORKS.

BOMBAY.

1911.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

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TO

H. E. THE RIGHT HON'BLE BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. E. The Right Hon'ble BARON HARDINGE of PENSHURST,
G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARDINGE.

PREFACE.

THE great Imperial Durbar, which is to be held at Delhi on the 12th of December 1911 A.D., will be regarded as one of the most memorable events in the history of the British Government in India. It is sure to surpass those that preceded it, in testifying to the success, grandeur, and beneficence of British rule in this country. For the first time in the history of British India, the King-Emperor is appearing in person at his Coronation Durbar. This fact has increased the importance and significance of the event, and heightened its interest in the eyes of the king-loving and loyal peoples of India, whose "intense and beautiful devotion," as the writer in the London *Times* has put it, "is the golden thread that brightens the whole tissue and gives hopes of union and continuity" to the *Pax Britanica*. The actual presence of the King-Emperor with his Royal Consort at the ancient imperial city of Delhi will, doubtless, give a distinctive character to this unique event. Such an important occasion will be celebrated in India, throughout its length and breadth, with unbounded joy and enthusiasm. It is but natural, therefore, that such a glorious event should be commemorated in a suitable manner, and the present Album is but an humble attempt in that direction.

This work is not intended to be an official narrative of the Durbar, nor an elaborate history of the Princes of India. It is a mere compendium of brief historical accounts with portraits of the Indian Princes, Chiefs, and Zamindars, who form so conspicuous and integral a part of the Indian Empire. It is hoped that the Album will serve as a fitting souvenir of this memorable event.

The publisher has received, through the kindness of the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, every facility in carrying out his design, and he owes them a deep debt of gratitude. He offers his sincere thanks to His Excellency Sir George Clarke for the kind help and many valuable suggestions received from him from time to time. He is also highly obliged to all those Political Officers who have so kindly assisted him in securing photographs of the various Princes and Chiefs together with the accounts of their States.

The Princes and Chiefs, the Rajas and Nawabs, as well as the Zamindars and Talukdars have all laid the publisher under great obligation by their sympathy and support, and he cannot adequately express his sincere gratitude to them.

The short accounts of Native States in this work have been compiled mostly from the information received from them. Wherever the information supplied was insufficient, the compiler had to draw on the excellent edition of the *Imperial Gazetteer* lately published by Government.

Lastly, it may be mentioned that this work has been wholly executed and finished in this country, in the face of several unforeseen difficulties, and that too, within a limited time; and, as a consequence, it is likely to contain many short-comings. It is, therefore, hoped that the public will receive it with indulgence.

Bombay, 29th November 1911.

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H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJA PRITHWI WEER VIKRAMSHAH.

MAHARAJA OF NEPAL.

Nepal.

THE early history of Nepal is more or less legendary, and the Gours, the Kanchi kings, the Ahir kings from Gujrath, and lastly the Kirat kings are said to have ruled over Nepal during pre-historic times. The dawn of history proper for Nepal was marked by the rule of Anshu Varma and Shiv Dev who were feudatories of Harsha Vardhan of Kanauj. The Thakors from Naykot came next, but were ultimately replaced by king Nanya Dev. The Nepal era begins with Raghav Dev in the ninth century A.D. Nanya Dev is said to have introduced the Newars, a tribe of Mongolian origin in the country, whose name is preserved in its present name 'Nepal'. By the eighteenth century A.D. Nepal was divided into three Newar kingdoms: Bhatgaon, Khatmandu, and Patan. Little is known of the earlier Bhatgaon kings except their names and dates. Ratan Mall, the first of the Khatmandu kings, was a great warrior who subdued the Thakor chiefs and the Bhutia kings of Tibet; and he is said to have first introduced copper coinage in Nepal. In his reign the Mahomedans first attacked Nepal, but never had much success. A later king is said to have visited Delhi, and to have obtained permission to strike silver coin of the standard which is still used in Nepal. This line of kings, however, did not continue much longer than a century; and the tract they then ruled became subject to Bhatgaon.

Early in the seventh century A.D. the Khatmandu territory was divided between two sons of the seventh king of the ruling dynasty, one of whom continued to rule at Khatmandu, while the other lived at Lalit Patan. Ranjit Mall, king of Bhatgaon, in a quarrel with the other kings, applied for assistance to Prithwi Narayan, the crafty and brave king of the Gurkhas who are believed to have come from Rajputana after the fall of Chitor and settled in the hilly tracts on the west of the great valley. Prithwi Narayan availed himself with alacrity of the opportunity to interfere in the affairs of Nepal, and began to advance; and Ranjit Mall discovered his mistake in inviting a stranger to intervene in his home feuds. Prithwi Narayan ultimately pushed his successes to their logical conclusion and captured Khatmandu. Patan and Bhatgaon were taken in turn; and in 1769 A.D. the conquest of Nepal by the Gurkhas was complete. Prithwi Narayan died in 1771 A.D., leaving behind him two sons, Pratap Singh and Bahadur Shah Singh. Pratap Singh succeeded to the throne, but died four years after; and quarrels ensued after his death, between his wife and his brother, for supremacy. Bahadur Shah, after an exile into Britlsh India, became minister only on the death of the Rani in 1786 A.D. During his administration the dominions of Nepal were extended by the annexation of various adjoining territories, until they comprised all the area from Bhutan to Kashmir, and from Tibet to the borders of the British provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The English gained an early opportunity at this time to intervene in the affairs of Nepal, when Prithwi Narayan was pushing on his conquests, and they actully appointed Captain Kinloch to go with a small army to succour Ranjit Mall. He was, however, repulsed and the enterprise had to be abandoned. In consequence of the capture of Khatmandu by Prithwi Narayan in 1792 A.D., the Gurkhas came in conflict with the Chinese. The aggressions of the Gurkhas on the territories of the Chinese protectorate could not long be tolerated, and an army of 70,000 Chinamen was within 25 miles of Khatmandu.

At this, the Gurkhas opened negotiations with Jonathan Duncan, Resident at Benares, in the time of Lord Cornwallis, and offered to grant valuable commercial privileges to the English if they rendered only military help in return. Lord Cornwallis agreed to the tempting proposals, and Colonel Kirkpatrick was appointed to bring about a peace between the Gurkhas and the Chinese. Before the Kirkpatrick Mission had much advanced in its purpose, the Gurkhas had concluded an independent treaty with the Chinese. Colonel Kirkpatrick pursued the new relations which the English thought they had securely established with the Gurkhas, and entered the Khatmandu valley; but the Gurkhas evaded all his overtures and he had to quit Nepal in 1793 A.D.

In 1795 A.D. there was a revolution in Nepal. Ran Bahadur Shah removed his uncle from his absolute regency and himself assumed the reins of Government. For the next five years Nepal was the scene of the most barbarous outrages perpetrated by the new king. Again there was a revolution; the nobles and chiefs of Nepal were disgusted with the state of affairs, and they united together to drive out Ran Bahadur who had to abdicate in favour of his son. The exiled king took shelter in British India. The English had once more an opportunity to interpose themselves in the affairs of Nepal. They undertook to intercede and obtain a suitable settlement or a pension for Ran Bahadur and were also anxious to secure for themselves the enforcement of the treaty of 1792 A.D. Captain Knox, who was in charge of these negotiations, entered Nepal in 1801 A.D. and was on the point of success, when the queen of the exiled Ran Bahadur returned to Khatmandu, drove away the regent by the aid of popular support, and took the young king and the administration under her own care. The Durbar now turned its attention towards Captain Knox; and Lord Cornwallis had to dissolve his alliance with Nepal, since he found that nothing would come out of it. The Raja, though restored to power through the bold venture of his wife, again made himself odious, and was killed in a dispute with his brother. Now Bhimsen Thappa, a brave and shrewd adherent of the Rani, assumed the direction of affairs.

No sooner were the internal affairs settled than was the Nepalese government confronted with the claim of the British Government arising out of the Gurkha aggressions on the British frontier. A joint commission was fixed upon, which gave its decision in favour of the British Government, and the British Police actually occupied the debatable territory. The Gurkhas did not like this; they attacked the British stations; and British remonstrances proving useless, war was formally declared in November 1814 A.D. During the early conduct of the war, British troops were repeatedly defeated; but in 1815 A.D. Sir David Ochterlony assumed the chief command of the campaign and turned the tide of affairs. Amar Singh, the brave Gurkha General, and his son were hemmed in, and had to sign a capitulation. They were allowed to return to Khatmandu after conceding the whole of the territory west of the Kali. A treaty of peace was being concluded in 1815 A.D. when the Durbar, disapproving of Amar Singh's action, decided to carry on the war with greater vigour. The Gurkhas made a brave resistance, but fearing that further successes on the part of the English would mean eternal subjection, they agreed in March 1816 A.D. to ratify and sign the treaty of peace of the previous year. By this treaty, the Gurkhas gave up all their latest conquests including Kumaun and the tracts now comprising Dehra Dun, Almora, and Simla.

The young Raja died in 1816 A.D. and was succeeded by his infant son, Rajendra Vikram Shah, under the guardianship of the minister, Bhimsen Thappa. For more than fifteen years the Durbar was ruled by alternate factions giving rise to frequent feuds and outrages, till the famous Jung Bahadur murdered his uncle, Matabar Singh,

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H. E. MAHARAJA SIR CHANDRA SAMSHER JUNG BAHADUR.

PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL.

and usurped the post of minister in 1845 A.D. Next year Jung Bahadur perpetrated the notorious massacre in which about 150 Gurkha Sirdars were killed and thereby put his own office of minister beyond all dispute. Soon after, he got rid of the Rani, at whose instigation he was led through these paths of cruelty. Ultimately, however, peace was restored and Surendra Vikram Shah was raised to the throne.

Jung Bahadur laid the foundation of that curious system of administration in Nepal in which the minister is the ruler *de facto*, and the king a mere cypher in his hand. Jung Bahadur was friendly with the British. He visited England in 1850 A.D., and it was owing to the impression made on his mind by the vastness of British resources that he, not only firmly resisted all overtures to rise against the English in the great Mutiny of 1857 A.D., but on the contrary, went with a force of 8,000 Gurkhas to succour the English, and helped them to recapture Gorakhpur and Lucknow. Jung Bahadur died in 1857 A.D., but not before he had secured the succession to the office of minister among his own brothers and after them to his son. In 1881 A.D., Maharaja Prithwi Weer Vikram Shah, then a mere child of six years, succeeded his grand-father. In 1885 A.D. a conspiracy was formed against the minister, Ranadeep Singh, who was killed; and Weer Samsher, a nephew of Jung Bahadur, assumed the post of minister. Under his rule the country enjoyed peace and prosperity. He introduced a number of administrative reforms, and was liberal, moderate and just. Weer Samsher died in 1901 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother, Dev Samsher; but the new minister was, within three months, deposed by his brother, Chandra Samsher, who is the present minister. He attended the Durbar at Delhi in 1903 A.D. and has been very friendly with the British Government.

The area of Nepal is 54,000 square miles with a population of over 40 lacs. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 21 guns from the British Government. The government of the country is in the hands of the minister, who, though assisted by a council, issues his own orders without consulting either the king, or the council. He spends the public money; makes all appointments, cival and military; confers all titles; and disposes of all appeals from the judicial courts established in the country for the disposal of civil and criminal matters. The revenue of the State has recently been greatly increased and stands at about two crores of rupees. Nepal has its own coinage though British coin is exchanged in the Nepalese market. It has its own postal service; and there is also a British Post Office at Khatmandu. The standing army of Nepal is 25,000, out of which 2,500 are artillery-men. Every able-bodied man is liable to a compulsion of military service in times of danger. The Nepalese government is extremely jealous of all foreigners and does not allow them to enter the country except by a fixed route and under strict surveillance. The State does not allow any railway or telegraph communication to be established in Nepal. There is immense mineral wealth in Nepal, but it remains unexplored and unutilized.

The State of Nepal enjoys complete independence so far as its internal affairs are concerned; but, like other native states of India, its foreign relations are controlled by the British Government, and a Resident is stationed at Khatmandu.

PRINCIPAL STATES
OF
INDIA.

Baron & Sheppherd.

H. H. MAHARAJA SIR SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAD BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.

MAHARAJA OF BARODA.

Baroda.

THE first of the Gaekwar family who came into prominence was Damajee, a gallant soldier in the service of Raja Shahu of Satara. In 1720-21 A.D. he distinguished himself so signally in the battle-field that Khunde Rao Dabhade, the Senaputee, or Commander-in-Chief, obtained for him the appointment of second-in-command or Lieutenant in the army, with the title of Samsher Bahadoor from Raja Shahu. The Senaputee and his Lieutenant Damajee were the most distinguished among the first Mahratta leaders who levied contributions in Gujrath. Both of them died in 1721 A.D. and were succeeded in office, the former by his son Trimbuck Rao Dabhade, and the latter, by his nephew Pilajee Rao Gaekwar.

In 1729 A.D. the Peshwa, Bajee Rao I, began to interfere in the affairs of Gujrath. He opened negotiations with Sirbulund Khan, the Mogul Viceroy, and undertook to endeavour to relieve the province from the exactions and excesses of the Mahratta leaders who infested the province, on the Khan's making a formal cession to the Raja of Satara of certain cesses called "Chowth" and "Surdeshmookhee." This excited the hostility of Dabhade and his Lieutenant, who formed a confederacy of the disappointed Mahratta Chiefs to oppose the designs of Bajee Rao, who crushed their revolt in a battle near Baroda fought on 1st April 1731 A.D., in which Trimbuk Rao Dabhade was killed. His young son, Yeshwant Rao was, however, appointed as Senaputee, and Pilajee Gaekwar was confirmed in his post of Lieutenant or Mootalik with the additional title of Sena-Khas-Khel. It was agreed that the Peshwa and the Senaputee should not interfere with each other's possessions, and that Yeshwant Rao should have the entire management in Gujrath, on the stipulation of his paying half the revenues to the Peshwa, and rendering an account of all contributions levied from countries not mentioned in the deeds of cession that had been given to the Peshwa by Sirbulund Khan. The cession of the Chowth, etc. by Sirbulund Khan, was however, disallowed by the Emperor of Delhi. Sirbulund Khan was removed from office, and was superseded by Abhay Singh, Raja of Jodhpur, one of whose emissaries murdered Pilajee Gaekwar in 1732 A.D. Pilajee was succeeded by his son Damajee, during whose long and active career of nearly forty years the whole of Gujrath was wrested from the Moguls.

Yeshwant Rao, the Senaputee, grew up a wicked and vicious man, and the Dabhade family gave place to the Gaekwars. The possession of the city of Baroda was finally and permanently secured by Damajee in 1732 A.D., and it has ever since remained in the hands of his descendants as the capital of the Gaekwar State. In the year 1775 A.D. the Mogul rule in Ahmedabad was entirely overthrown, and the metropolis and the country under it were shared between themselves by the Peshwa and the Gaekwar.

Damajee had occasional ruptures with the Peshwa to whom he had to pay a large tribute besides furnishing a contingent of horse. At the disastrous battle of Paniput in 1761 A.D., Damajee commanded his contingent with credit. His death in 1768 A.D. was a signal for family dissensions, which eventually brought the State into its present relations with the British Government.

Damajee had three wives, and he had a male issue by each. His first wife had one son Govind Rao, but his eldest son, Sayajee Rao, as well as Futteh Singh, were born of his second wife; and a dispute arose between Govind Rao and Sayajee Rao respecting the succession. The latter was of a feeble character; but his brother, Futteh Singh, who was an able and energetic man, managed by payment of a large Nuzzerana to obtain the sanction of the Peshwa's Government to the installation of Sayajee Rao, while he himself acted as Regent. To strengthen his own position Futteh Singh made overtures and sought an alliance with the British Government in 1772 A.D. but they were rejected. The rupture, however, which subsequently took place, between the court of Poona and the British Government, was the occasion for an offensive and defensive treaty with Futteh Singh, concluded by General Goddard on the 20th January 1780 A.D. This treaty was, however, virtually annulled on the conclusion of a peace between the British and the Poona Governments in 1782 A.D. Futteh Singh Gaekwar died of a fall from the upper story of his palace on 31st December 1789 A.D. Govind Rao was at the time at Poona, and Manajee, the younger son (by another wife) of Damajee, assumed the regency which he held till his own death in 1793 A. D. The succession of Govind Rao then followed, and in 1800 A.D. the Peshwa leased his share of the revenues of Gujrath to the Gaekwar. In the September of that year, Govind Rao died, and his elder son, Anund Rao, was acknowledged as his successor. He was of weak intellect, and the control of the State was usurped by his illegitimate half-brother, Kanajee Rao. The usurper, however, was soon deposed by a party headed by Raojee Appajee, the minister of Govind Rao. But the cause of Kanajee was espoused by Mulhar Rao (a cousin of Govind Rao) whose father had been a supporter of Govind Rao in his struggle with Futteh Singh, and who was dissatisfied with the treatment he had received from Govind Rao after the accession of the latter to power.

Thus beset, Raojee Appajee resolved to extricate his master and himself once for all from the troubles thickening around them, and overtures were made to the Bombay Government to subsidize five battalions of sepoys, if Mulhar Rao were reduced and Anund Rao saved from the domination of his Arab soldiery whose demand for payment of arrears was of the most menacing kind while their fidelity was more than doubtful. The requisite assistance was given by the Bombay Government; Mulhar Rao was subdued, and sent a prisoner to Bombay, Kanajee was transported to Madras, the Arabs were effectually curbed, and money was borrowed on British guarantee for the payment of the troops whose numbers were reduced.

In the year 1815 A.D. the Baroda Government deputed an agent, Gangadhar Shastree, to Poona, under the guarantee of the British Government for his safety, to settle certain accounts and disputes concerning the Kattiawar tribute, and to obtain a renewal of the lease of the Ahmedabad farm. Gangadhar Shastree was treacherously murdered by Trimbuckjee Denglia, minister and favourite of Bajeerao Peshwa. This circumstance severed the connection that subsisted between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa, who was the head of the Mahratta confederacy. The Peshwa, in consequence of this outrage, was made to subscribe to a Treaty on the 13th June 1817 A.D. wherein he was made to renounce all future claims against the Gaekwar and to compromise past claims for an annual sum of four lacs of Rupees, from the payment of which, however, the Gaekwar was released on the overthrow of the Peshwa. As a result of this arrangement, a new treaty was concluded on the 6th of November 1817 A.D., with Futteh Singh, the Regent, on behalf of Anund Rao Gaekwar, the chief provisions of which

were an increase of the subsidiary force for the payment of which all the rights the Gaekwar had acquired by the farm of the Peshwa's territories in Gujrath were to be ceded to the British Government; the consolidation of the territories of the British Government and the Gaekwar in Gujrath by the exchange of certain districts; the co-operation of the Gaekwar's troops with those of the British Government in time of war; engagement by the Gaekwar to maintain a contingent of 3,000 horse at the disposal of the British Government; and the mutual surrender of criminals.

Anund Rao Gaekwar died on the 2nd of October 1819 A.D. and was succeeded by his younger brother Sayajee Rao, who entered into a convention with the British Government in 1820 A.D., whereby he agreed not to send any troops into Kattiawar and Mahee Kanta, and to make no demands of tribute from his feudatories, except through the medium of the British Government who undertook to procure payment of the same free of expense to the Gaekwar without any trouble to him.

Sayajee Rao Gaekwar on more than one occasion disregarded the treaty rights with the British Government by withholding payment of the guaranteed debts and committing several unfriendly acts against them; and, as a consequence, some of his districts were sequestrated from him as a temporary measure; but the matters in dispute were at length satisfactorily adjusted. Sayajee Rao died on the 19th of December 1847 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son Gunput Rao, who died without male issue on November 19, 1856 A.D. He was succeeded by his brother Khunde Rao. During the Mutiny of 1857-58 Khunde Rao Gaekwar rendered signal service to the British Government, and as a reward for the same, the payment of three lacs of rupees per annum for which the Gaekwar Government was liable to maintain a body of cavalry, known as the Gujrath Irregular Horse, was remitted. In addition to this recognition of the Gaekwar's good services he was created by the British Government a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1862 A.D.

Khunde Rao died on the 28th of November 1870 A.D., leaving no lineal successor though the next heir to the Gadi, under the circumstances, was his younger brother, Mulhar Rao, who had been a state prisoner at Padra in Baroda territory since 1863 A.D. on account of a suspicion of a conspiracy to bring about the death of his brother Khunde Rao by poison or other means. On the death of Khunde Rao, Mulhar Rao was, formerly installed as successor on the Gadi, on the understanding that if Jumnabaee, the widow of Khunde Rao who was *enciente* at the time of her husband's death, were delivered of a son, that child should be recognised as Gaekwar. The posthumous child was, however, a female and Mulhar Rao continued to be the ruler. But his rule was such that within three years of his installation the British Government was obliged to appoint a Commission to inquire into the charge of maladministration, preferred against him by numerous complainants through the British Resident, Colonel Phayre C. B. On a careful consideration of the report submitted by the Commission, the Government of India decided to give the Gaekwar a term of seventeen months to effect certain reforms specially mentioned in the report as imminently required.

Before the expiration of this period, however, an attempt to poison the Resident, Colonel Phayre, was discovered in November 1874 A.D. The enquiries that were instituted warranted the conclusion that the attempt was instigated by Mulhar Rao, and he was suspended from the functions of Ruler on the 14th of January 1875 A.D. The charges against him were investigated by a High Commission, consisting of three

European and three Native members, which commenced its sittings at Baroda on the 23rd of February 1875 A.D. The members of the Commission were divided in their opinion as to the guilt of Mulhar Rao; and the British Government deposed him from the sovereignty of the Baroda State on account of his notorious misconduct, his gross mis-government, and his evident incapacity to carry into effect the necessary reforms required of him.

Sayajee Rao, a descendant of Pratap Rao, son of Pilajee Rao, the founder of the family and younger brother of Damajee whose line terminated with Mulhar Rao, was installed as Gaekwar, having been selected by the Government of India as the fittest member of the family to fill the vacant Gadi. Her Highness Jumnabaee, widow of Khunde Rao Gaekwar, was permitted to adopt him in consideration of Khunde Rao's valuable services during the Mutiny, and on the 27th of May 1875 A.D. Syajee Rao was installed as Gaekwar. During his minority the administration was in the hands of the famous Indian statesman, Raja Sir T. Madhavrao. After completing his education under the care of a European tutor, the young Maharaja was invested with full powers of administration on the 28th of December 1881 A.D

In 1883 A.D. Raja Sir T. Madhavrao resigned his office of Minister. Since then the Maharaja has been devoting his closest personal attention to every branch of the administration with great success. He is his own Foreign Minister and maintains his relations with the British Government with great tact, dignity, and perfect good faith. Himself a highly accomplished ruler, he makes it his special care to bestow the blessings of education upon his subjects and has been the first ruler in India to make primary eduaction not only free but compulsory in his Raj. He has been a great traveller, and has turned his travels and observations to good account; and, his administration shows unmistakable signs of the enlightenment which his mind has received from them.

The administration is carried on by an executive Council, subject to the control of the Maharaja, who is assisted by a Diwan as the head executive officer. In 1904 A.D. a Legislative department, and subsequently a Legislative Council, was established. A scheme for local self-Government has been in force since 1905 A. D., the total expenditure of the Municipalities amounting to nearly a lac of rupees. The State-army numbers about 5,000 officers and men with a light field-battery and four cavalry and four infantry regiments. The total cost of the army comes to about seventeen lacs of rupees. In regard to education indiginous schools are generally recognized and provision is made for higher education in all its grades as also for technical and industrial education. The total expenditure on education comes to about seven lacs of rupees per annum.

The Baroda state has an area of 8,590 square miles, a population of over twenty lacs, and a revenue of about one crore and a half. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 21 guns.

Bourne & Shepherd, India.

H. H. NIZAM-UL-MULK MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR.

NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

Hyderabad.

HYDERABAD is the first Mahomedan as well as the premier Native State in India. Its rulers hold the title of the Nizam. The dynasty was founded by Asaf Jah a Turk Subhedar of Delhi in the time of Aurangzeb. In 1719 A.D. Asaf Jah was raised to the position of Grand Vazier, but he preferred a modest independent rule in the Deccan to the subordinate office of Vazier at Delhi. Asaf Jah died in 1748 A.D. eaving behind him six sons who quarrelled among themselves for succession with the help of the English and the French, who were then the rising rival powers in India. Nasir Jung, Salabut Jung, and Muzafar Jung had each his turn at the *musnad.* The Mahrattas carried on a continuous warfare with the Nizam. In 1760 A.D. they won the battle of Udgir and conquered part of the Nizam's territory. In 1766 A.D. a treaty was concluded between the English and the Nizam, by which the former were allowed to retain the districts acquired by them under a *firman* from the Emperor of Delhi, in consideration of an annual payment of nine lacs of rupees and a promise of military assistance whenever required. These friendly relations were temporarily disturbed through the machinations of Hyder Ali of Mysore, but were soon again restored. In 1794 A.D. the quarrel between the Nizam and the Mahrattas came to a point; and, at Kharda the Nizam sustained a disastrous defeat and had to yield a territory having an income of 35 lacs of rupees and to pay a war-indemnity of Rupees three crores. After a temporary absence the English battalions were permanently established near Hyderabad and the French soldiery was finally disbanded. In 1799 A.D. the Nizam rendered valuable assistance to the English against Tipu who was defeated and killed at Shrirangpattan, and he equally shared with them the conquered territories. In 1800 A.D. by a fresh treaty, the strength of the English contingent at Hyderabad was increased and the British permanently took upon themselves the protection of the Nizam.

Nizam Ali died in 1803 A.D. at the age of 104. His second son Sikandar Jah succeeded him. During his reign the internal affairs were in great disorder but were eventually put right by the famous Diwan Chandulal, a protégé of the British Government. In 1817 A.D. the Nizam rendered assistance to the British against the Peshwa and obtained territories yielding a revenue of about six lacs. Sikandar Jah died in 1829 A.D. and was succeeded by Nasir-ud-daula. In 1839 A.D. a rebellion was headed by a brother of the Nizam, but was ultimately put down. In 1853 A.D. a misunderstanding arose between the Nizam and the English over the stipulations about the Hyderabad contingent. Accounts were then taken and fresh arrangements made. The annual expenditure of the contingent was reduced to 24 lacs, and the province of Berars was hypothecated to the English as a guarantee to cover the obligation. This arrangement was generally disapproved by the Nizam's subjects. In 1853 A.D. the famous Minister Sir Salar Jung assumed the duties of the Diwan and at once commenced the work of reform. He left no department untouched and succeeded in giving a model tone to the entire administration. The revenues of the State were increased and the subjects began to enjoy for the first time the fruits of peace and plenty. In 1857 A.D. the Indian Mutiny rendered the situation of the English very critical. But the Nizam kept his faith by them most scrupulously and the situation was saved in the Deccan. Sir Salar Jung became extremely unpopular at the time

owing to this supposed unpatriotic deed, and even plots and conspiracies, which happily proved abortive, were concocted by his enemies for his assassination.

Nasir-ud-daula died in 1857 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Afzal-ud-daula. This change of rulers did not bring on any troubles owing to the firmness of the Minister; and the British Government have acknowledged that if Sir Salar Jung had not faithfully adhered to the solemn pledge plighted to the English, it is hardly possible to say now with certainty what would have become of the British power in India. The work of reform was patiently and strenuously carried on by Sir Salar Jung to his death, though not without frequent obstructions both from the court gentry, as also from the Nizam himself. In 1869 A.D. Afzal-ud-daula died and was succeeded by his son Mir Mahabub Ali. During his minority, Sir Salar Jung was practically the ruler. The Minister made an effort, owing to the improved condition of the treasury, to get back the province of the Berars, but he was told that nothing could be done during the minority of the Nizam. In 1876 A.D. Sir Salar Jung went to England with a view to appeal to the British authorities at head-quarters to obtain the release of the Berars, but his mission proved unsuccessful. In 1883 A.D. Sir Salar Jung died, and the administration was entrusted to a Council of Regency.

H. H. Mir Mahabub Ali Khan attained his majority in 1884 A.D. and was installed on the *musnad* by the then Viceroy Lord Ripon personally. The office of Minister was held by Sir Salar Jung II upto 1888 A.D., by Sir Asaman Jah upto 1893 A.D., by Sir Vikar-ul-Umara upto 1901 A.D., and since then it has been in the hands of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur K. C. I. E. In November 1902 A.D. the question of 'the assigned districts' of the Berars came up, and they were leased in perpetuity to the British Government at an annual rental of 25 lacs of Rupees.

During the rule of His Highness Nawab Mir Sir Mahabub Ali, Khan Bahadur Fateh Jung, G. C. S. I. several reforms were introduced in the administration by which the State has vastly benefited and made great progress both materially as well as morally. This ruler evinced a geniune interest in the welfare of his subjects all of whom he treated with justice and toleration irrespective of caste and creed. He maintained friendly relations with the Paramount Power and has fully justified the attribute "Our Faithful Ally". After a rule of 27 years H. H. Mir Mahabub Ali Khan died on August 27, 1911 A.D. widely bemoaned by the Indian Empire. He was a thoughtful and benignant ruler much esteemed and loved by his people. His son Mir Osman Ali, Khan Bahadur whose education and practical training augur every prospect of his following in the footsteps of his worthy father, has succeeded him.

The State of Hyderabad is of great interest to the archæologist as well as the geologist and the mineralogist; to the former, on account of the numerous ancient caves, and temples, scattered throughout the country; and to the latter, for the peculiar rock-formations and rich mines in which it abounds.

The total area of the Hyderabad State is 82,698 square miles, having a population of about 1¼ crores, with a revenue of 470 lacs of Rupees. The Nizam is entitled to a salute of 21 guns.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR KRISHNARAJ, G. C. S. I.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Mysore.

THE early history of the present rulers of Mysore is involved in obscurity. Vijayaraj and Krishnaraj who came to the south from Dwarka in the fourteenth century A. D., were the ancestors of the Mysore Royal Family. The actual founder of the dynasty was Chamaraj Wodiar, who established a kingdom at Shrirangpattan, which was originally a part of the famous Vijayanagar Raj. Raj Wodiar, a later king, was a man of great ability. He largely extended his dominions, accepted the Vaishnava faith and died in 1617 A.D. leaving a great reputation behind him. The next Raja Chamaraj ruled for twenty years and was succeeded by Imali Raj who was poisoned by his ambitious minister. Kantidev Raj was the next ruler. He was as brave a soldier as any of his time; and he largely extended his dominions together with the prestige of the Wodiar family. He was succeeded by Dodda Dev Raj who died in 1672 A.D., just when Shiwaji, the great Mahratta King, had carved out a kingdom for himself in the North and the French were struggling to get a foot-hold in the South. Chika Dev Raj now came to the throne and devoted himself to the task of reforming the administration of his State. He is said to have anticipated the English in establishing regular post offices in the South. He subdued some of the southern rebellious chiefs into vassalage. His ethics, however, was not in keeping with his administrative ability and it is alleged that he was often guilty of treachery and cruelty.

Towards the close of the 17th century A.D. the Mysore rulers sided with the Moguls and first came in direct collision with the Mahrattas by conquering parts of their territories. For this indirect aid the Ruler of Mysore received from the Emperor of Delhi titles and privileges, and the whilom Zamindars became Kings of Mysore.

The power and prestige of the royal family of Mysore, however, was not maintained after the death of Chika Dev Raj. It was in the time of the minister Nanjaraj, about the year 1750 A.D., that Hyder Alli rose to fame by taking advantage of a family quarrel in the royal house of Mysore. Hyder used to the best advantage his modest position in the State and succeeded in his schemes of driving away from the capital the ruling Wodiar prince. By the year 1760 A.D. Hyder Alli became the *de-facto* ruler of Mysore. The English formed an alliance with him in 1763 A.D. in the interests of British commerce. Hyder on his part successfully formed alliances first with the Mahrattas and then with the Nizam one after another, but he had soon to fight with all the three powers. In 1771 A.D. the Mahrattas completely defeated him and destroyed his army but he succeeded in maintaining his ground and regained his reputation by carrying on a successful war against the English. He died in 1782 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Tipu who was, if anything, braver and more valiant than his father. In 1786 A.D. the Peshwa and the Nizam entered into a league against Tipu who had to purchase a peace with them by the payment of a large indemnity. From 1791 to 1799 A.D. Tipu was practically engaged in fighting with the English assisted by the Nizam and the Mahrattas. On the 4th of May 1799 A.D. the battle of Shrirangpattan ended in a complete victory of the arms of the besiegers and in the death of the "Lion of Mysore."

During these years the descendant of the ancient Hindu King of Mysore was living in poverty, almost as a prisoner, in an humble cottage. He was a mere child five years of age. The English brought him out, on Tipu's death, and placed him on the Gadi of Mysore under certain conditions. Purnaiya, the famous statesman, was appointed prime Minister; and during the short space of ten years Mysore was again converted by this Bramhan Minister into a prosperous State. In 1812 A.D. he resigned his office owing to a disagreement with the young chief who had gained full powers of administration. He mismanaged the State. Things went from bad to worse. In 1825 A.D. the Madras Government appointed special officers of justice in the State and hoped the Raja would improve but to no purpose; ultimately, in October 1831 A.D. the Raja was made to peaceably surrender the reins of Govrnment to the British Commissioners. He was allowed to remain in the metropolis and a decent annual pension was settled upon him. The pensioned Prince died in 1868 A.D., but had previously adopted a boy named Chamarajendra to continue the Wodiar line. After some deliberation this boy was recognised and crowned king of Mysore at the age of six. In 1881 A.D. a welcome arrangement was again made. The young Prince on attaining majority was invested with full powers in the State and, this is called "the rendition of Mysore." Maharaja Chamarajendra was an efficient and popular ruler but was unfortunately cut off in the very prime of his life in 1894 A.D. His son Maharaja Krishnaraj Wodiar, then a boy of eleven, was installed on the throne in 1895 A.D. with his mother as Regent; and during his minority the State was wisely managed by the famous statesman Sir K. Sheshadri Ayer.

His Highness the Maharaja is the head of the State, and the Diwan, assisted by a Council of two members, carries on the administration in the name of the Maharaja at Banglore which is the capital for ministerial purposes. A legislative Department has been created, and it is responsible for all legislative work, since there is no legislative Council as such. The Mysore Representative Assembly meets once a year on the Dasara day, when the Prime Minister reviews the administration of the year in a written address, after which, suggestions made by individual members of the Assembly are taken into consideration. The finances of the State are prosperous, partly owing to the royalty paid by the licensees of the gold-fields. Local Boards and Municipalities exist in Mysore as in British territory; the revenue of the Distric Boards amounting to nearly six lacs and that of the Municipalities to nearly six lacs and fifty thousand rupees.

The army of Mysore numbers about 5,000, of which two thousand are British and three thousand native Troops. It has a cavalry and an infantry brigade, as well as artillery. Education has been kept at a medium level; special attention, however, being paid to female education. The total expenditure on education in the State amounts nearly to nine lacs and fifty thouasnd rupees.

Mysore is one of the larger States in the Indian Peninsula proper, having an area of 29,430 square miles, a population of about sixty lacs, and a revenue of nearly two crores of rupees. It contains some of the richest and most profitable mines in India.

The present ruler H. H. Maharaja Krishnaraj Wodiar Bahadur, G.C.S.I. was invested with full powers in 1902 A.D. He is entitled to a salute of 21 guns.

H. H. SULTANAH JAHAN BEGUM G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

Bhopal.

BHOPAL is an important Mahomedan State in Central India next in importance to The southern State of Hyderabad physically as well as politically. The Bhopal dynasty was founded by Dost Mahamad an Afgan who came to Delhi in 1708 A.D. in quest of employment. In 1709 A.D. he obtained a lease of the Berasia district; while in charge of it he took advantage of the revolution which followed the death of the Mogul Emperor Bahadur Shah, and established his own independent authority in Bhopal and the adjoining country.

Dost Mahamad died in 1704 A.D. and was succeeded by his younger but legitimate son Mahamad Khan who, however, was soon ousted by the elder but illegitimate son Yar Mahamad with the help of the Nizam of Hyderabad. Yar Mahamad had three sons—Faiz Mahamad, Yaseen Mahamad, and Hayat Mahamad of whom the first succeeded to the throne after the demise of the father in 1754 A.D. After an almost uneventful reign he died childless in 1777 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother Hayat Mahamad who was as weak a ruler as his predecessor.

During the time of Hayat Mahamad, i. e. during the latter part of the 18th century, Bhopal was a scene of internecine feuds and was, in consequence of the ruler's imbecility, invaded by the Mahrattas and overrun by marauding hoards of Pendharees. Although Hayad Mahamad was the *de-jure* ruler of the State till 1807 A.D. the actual control was in the hands of Mamullah, the widow of Yar Mahamad, who was a lady of remarkable power and ability, and ranks with her contemporary Ahilyabai of Indore. She was assisted by her son Ghaus Mahamad. Both of them selected Murid Mahamad Khan as their minister. He was thoroughly unprincipled and had no sense of justice or mercy in him. His administration not only disgusted the nobles and the subjects of Bhopal but brought the State to the verge of destruction and bankruptcy. He was seized by the Sindhia of Gwalior for not keeping his word with him and taken away prisoner. At this critical period in Bhopal there appeared on the scene Wazir Mahamad Khan, a relative of the ruling family, who assumed the direction of affairs and by his judicious and firm policy retrieved the fallen fortunes of the State. Moreover, he reconquered most of the districts which had been seized by the Mahrattas. His power and abilities roused the jealousy of Ghaus Khan who intrigued with the Pendharee leader Karim, the Sindhia of Gwalior, and the Bhonsle of Nagpur. Wazir Mahamad who was imbued with a genuine spirit of patriotism struggled on, patiently but silently with a singleness of purpose and heedless of all intrigues against him, till the day of his death in 1816 A.D. He was a man of remarkable character, gifted with unrivalled valour and a stern determination of purpose; besides, he possessed such pleasing and fascinating manners that he inspired respect and confidence in the hearts alike of his friends as well as of his foes.

Wazir Khan was succeeded by his second son Nazar Mahamad who married Khudisa Begum daughter of Ghaus Mahamad. In 1817 A.D. the British Government formed an alliance with Nawab Nazar Mahamad to put down the Pendharees. He met his death from an accidental discharge of a pistol-shot. He left an only infant daughter Sikandar Begum. It was arranged during his lifetime that he should be succeeded

by his nephew Munir Mahamad who was to marry Sikandar Begum. In 1827 A.D. however, Munir Mahamad resigned his claim to the State and to the hand of Sikandar in favour of his brother Jahangir; himself accepting a *jahagir* guaranteed by the British Government. Peace was destroyed by the ambition of Khudisa Begum. She tried to postpone the marriage of her daughter with Jahangir Mahamad with a view to retain power in her own hands. The marriage, however, had to be celebrated in April 1835 A.D. Dissensions continued; Khudisa Begum and Sikandar Begum each strove after power, and at times, both coalesced to keep out the Nawab. In 1836 A.D. he, too, devised a plot to seize the Begum, but it proved abortive having come to light before it had been executed. In 1837 A.D. the Nawab was restored to power, and Khudisa Begum retired on a life-pension of five lacs of Rupees (Bhopal currency). Nawab Jahangir died in 1844 A.D. and was succeeded by his daughter Shah Jahan Begum with Sikandar Begum as Regent, who virtually continued to rule the State till her death in 1868 A.D. Sikandar Begum was a sagacious and far-seeing lady. During the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. she rendered great help to the British Government which was recognized by the re-transference of the district of Berasia in 1860 A.D. to the Bhopal State, and by the award of G. C. S. I. as a mark of personal distinction to the Begum in 1861 A.D. Next year a *sanad* was granted by the Paramount Power recognizing the succession to the Bhopal *musnad* in accordance with Mahomedan law. After the death of Sikandar Begum, her daughter Shah Jahan Begum was duly installed as the Ruling Chief, and her daughter Sultanah Jahan was recognized as her heir and succeessor. She died in 1901 A.D. and was succeeded by Sultanah Jahan, the present ruler, who, with the help of her eldest son, Nawab Mahamad Nasrulla Khan, personally supervises the administration of the State with tact and moderation in all its branches. Like her mother the present Begum Saheb is thoroughly practical and business-like. Her actions are marked with an earnestness to improve the State and to make her subjects happy and prosperous.

Bhopal has a special interest to the archæologist on account of the Sanchi *stupa* and its splendid monolithic railing erected in the third century B. C.

The approximate extent of the State is 7,000 square miles with a total population of 6,65,900 souls, and an average normal revenue of 25 lacs of Rupees. The total strength of the State army is 1,744 men and a regiment of Imperial service cavalry.

The present ruler, as said above, is Her Highness Nawab Sultanah Jahan Begum G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., who is entitled to a salute of 21 guns in Bhopal territory and 19 guns outside Bhopal limits.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. H. MAHARAJA SIR MADHAO RAO SINDHIA BAHADUR.
G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., L.L.D.
MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR.

Gwalior.

GWALIOR is the first and foremost State in Central India, and derives its name from an old dilapidated city which has never been its capital. But its fort has such a remarkably unique strategic position, that it has been styled "the pearl in the necklace of the castles of Hind" by the author of the "*Taj-ul-Maasir.*" It has figured in ancient history and probably existed long before the 6th century A.D. From an inscription dated 786 A.D. found in the fort of Gwalior, it appears to have been in the hands of Raja Bhoj of Kanauj. For nearly seven centuries it was in the hands of the Mahommedans, the Tunwar Rajputs, and the Moguls. In the middle of the 18th century A.D. it came into the possession of the Sindhia family from the Rana of Gohad. The founder of this family was Ranoji Sindhia, whose ancestors were the hereditary *Patels* of Kanherkhed, a small village near Satara. He journeyed from his village to Poona and managed to get into the service of the Peshwa, Baji Rao I. In 1736 A.D. he accompanied his master to Delhi. The Peshwa's camp at Delhi was attacked by Muzaffar Khan at the head of a body of 8,000 horse. It was Ranoji Sindhia who, together with Mulhar Rao Holkar, defeated the invaders and beat them back. Now Ranoji permanently fixed his head-quarters at Ujjain. At the time of his death in 1745 A.D., nearly half the province of Malwa was in his possession, and he had an income of about 65 lacs of rupees. His eldest son Jayappa, who succeeded him, was killed in the battle of Nagor (1759 A.D.) He was followed by his son Jankoji who was taken prisoner at the battle of Panipat (1761 A.D.) and put to death, when Mahadji, son of Ranoji and uncle of Jankoji, ascended the *gadi* with the sanction of the Peshwa.

Mahadji returned from Poona to Malwa in 1764 A.D., and firmly established his power in the districts to the north of the Nerbuda. Madhao Rao Peshwa died in 1772 A.D., and in the struggles that ensued Mahadji seized, every opportunity to increase his possessions and to establish his influence. It was in connection with Raghoba Dada's action of throwing himself on the protection of the English in 1775 A.D., that Mahadji came into direct collision with the British. It was through his superior management and tactics that the 'Convention of Wadgaon' had to be signed in 1779 A.D. Hitherto the English acted as mere helpers to Raghoba Dada; but now they had to come forward as chief actors; and the repeated reverses which the Sindhia met at their hands convinced him that this new power was more than ordinary. In 1782 A.D. the treaty of Salbai was concluded between him and the English, which made the British the arbiters of peace in India, at the same time, recognising the Sindhia as an independent chief and appointing a British Resident to his court. Mahadji Sindhia took full advantage of the position of affairs to establish his supremacy in Northern India.

In 1769 A.D. Madhao Rao Peshwa sent out an expedition under the leadership of Visaji Krishna to crush the Rohillas and the Nawab of Oudh. The invading army marched on into Rajputana and encamped near Deeg. The Rohillas sued for peace, and the terms were accepted by the Peshwa much to the disappointment of Mahadji Sindhia. The Mahrattas at this time opened negotiations with Shah Alum, the Emperor of Delhi, whom they reinstated on his ancestral throne in 1771 A.D. About this time

the Rohillas under Zabita Khan began to molest the Mahrattas, in spite of the treaty that had been formed. Mahadji Sindhia was not the man to allow this. He at once marched against them. The Rohillas sought the aid of the Nawab Vazier of Oudh who mediated between the invaders and the invaded, and gained a peace for the latter on payment of 40 lacs of Rupees as war-expenses. The Mahrattas were elated and their arrogance had offended Shah Alum. He decided to get rid of them at any sacrifice. A battle took place in which the Mahrattas were victorious. About this time Madhao Rao Peshwa was dead and there was confusion at the Poona Court. Najeeb Khan, the veteran general of the Emperor, too was dead. Anarchy reigned at Delhi, and the keen-witted Mahadji took advantage of the opportunity, and at once set out for Agra to look into the affairs of the Emperor and see what he could gain there. On the way he learnt that Afrasiab Khan, the Emperor's minister, had been assassinated. Mahadji stepped into Afrasiab's place, undertook to be the protector of the Emperor, and obtained from him the title of *'Wakeel-i-Mutalik'* for the Peshwa. Some time after Gulam Kadir, a Rohilla, dethroned the Mogul Emperor, put out his eyes and seized Delhi. The Sindhia marched promptly against him, defeated him, and firmly established his position as the only native power in Hindustan and the most important factor in the Mahratta confederacy. All these brilliant successes brought with them their evils. It aroused the jealousy of the Holkar, and of Nana Fadnavis at Poona. But Mahadji was not unaware of this. Under the specious pretext of laying the grant of the *sanad* of *'Wakeel-i-Mutalik'* at the feet of his master, the Sindhia journeyed to Poona taking all his army with him, and carried out the investiture of the Peshwa with the insignia, in a grandeur quite unprecedented. This so mightily pleased the young Peshwa, that he was at the time in a mood to listen to any thing that the Sindhia might propose, and it is likely, the current of events might have been quite different, had Mahadji lived longer; but he suddenly died at Wanowri in 1794 A.D.

Mahadji left no heir. He was succeeded by Daulat Rao, a grandson of his brother Tukoji. The death of the Peshwa Madhao Rao II in 1795 A.D., the intrigues at the court of Poona, the death of Tukoji Rao, and the rise of the turbulent Yashawant Rao Holkar threw the whole country into utter confusion. Daulat Rao's arrogant conduct alienated from him the members of the Mahratta confederacy. Yashawant Rao Holkar attacked Ujjain and extorted a large sum from its inhabitants. Thus the Holkar and the Sindhia were now open enemies, ready to take advantage of every opportunity for their own aggrandizement.

The Peshwa signed the Treaty of Bassein in 1802 A.D. under which the British were recognised as the Paramount Power in India; and they directed their attention to the affairs of Central India. After a series of victories on the battle-field they succeeded in getting the Sindhia to sign the Treaty of Sarje Anjangaon in 1803 A.D., and soon after, the Treaty of Barhanpur, whereby his aggressive policy was permanently checked. In 1816 A.D., Daulat Rao was called upon by the British to co-operate in the suppression of the Pendharees. By the Treaty of Gwalior, which he signed in 1817 A.D. he promised full co-operation and assistance.

Daulat Rao died in 1827 A.D. leaving no lineal or adopted heir. His widow, the famous Baizabai adopted a boy who was installed on the *gadi* as Jankoji Rao. He died in 1843 A.D. His widow, Tarabai, adopted a kinsman who succeeded Jankoji under the name of Jayaji Rao Sindhia. During his minority there were a series of complicated political intrigues in the court. The British Government interfered and kept the State under a Council of Regency.

The Maharaja attained majority and assumed the administration of his dominions in 1853 A.D. Dinkar Rao (afterwards Rao Raja Sir Dinkar Rao Mushir-i-Khas Bahadur K.C.S.I.,), one of the ablest of Indian statesmen, became the Maharaja's prime minister. During the Mutiny, the Maharaja remained true to the British Government, and rendered very valuable assistance. His loyalty was recognised in 1860 A.D. by the Paramount Power, by a restoration of lands yielding a revenue of three lacs of Rupees, a permission to increase his army, and a *sanad* guaranteeing adoption. He was created a G.C.S.I. in 1861 A.D., a G.C.B. and C.I.E. and subsequently made a Counsellor of the Empress. Jayaji Rao possessed all the traits of a soldier-prince, being frank, genial, and rigorously impartial. He died in 1886 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Madhao Rao, who was installed on the *gadi* by Sir Lepel Griffin K.C.S.I., the then Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. After a careful education and training in administrative work, the young Maharaja was invested with full ruling powers in 1894 A.D. Maharaja Madhao Rao's zeal to bring the administrative machinery of the State to a high degree of efficiency and promote the welfare of his subjects, has been publicly eulogised in high terms of praise by H. E. Lord Curzon, ex-Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Maharaja inherits the military instincts of his father, and has kept his army up to a standard of efficiency, which has been testified to by veteran soldiers like Sir George White and Sir Plowden Palmer.

Maharaja Madhao Rao's earnestness to render all possible help to the Paramount Power has been evinced on several occasions, and it has been appreciated in most gratifying terms, both here as well as in England.

The Gwalior State contains numerous ancient remains of historic interest round Bhilsa and Udayagiri, and of Budhist *Vihars* at Bagh. Remains of medieval Hindu and Jain architecture, as also ruins of Mahommedan architecture, are found in several places.

The total area of the State is 25,000 square miles formed of severeal detached portions. Its population is 29,33,000 with a revenue of 150 lacs of Rupees excluding about 10 lacs assigned in *jahagirs* subordinate to the State.

The full name of the present Ruler of Gwalior is Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Madhao Rao Sindhia, Alijah Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., L.L.D He is entitled to a salute of 19 guns.

Indore.

THE founder of the house of Indore was the celebrated Mulhar Rao Holkar who lived in days when martial spirit and bravery were the essential requisites to gain eminence. Naturally endowed with these, Mulhar Rao, though the son of an ordinary peasant, rapidly attained a position which has made his name famous in Indian history. The original surname of the family was 'Virkar.' This was supplanted by the present one, which is apparently derived from the name of the village of Hol, the birth-place of Mulhar Rao, situated on the river Neera, in the Deccan. He was only five years of age, at the time of the death of his father Khundoji, which took place in 1694 A.D. His mother took the boy to Khandesh to her brother Narayanrao, who was a *shilledar* under Kadam Bandes. Through the influence of his maternal uncle, young Mulhari was enrolled among the troopers of Bandes. The youth's indomitable courage and military bearing brought him to the notice of the Peshwa, Baji Rao I, who took him in service in 1724 A.D. and put him at the head of a body of 500 horse. Within the short space of seven years, Mulhari of Hol, who was now called Mulhar Rao, had acquired a large estate in Central India, by conquest and was managing it on his own account. The Peshwa had great confidence in the loyalty, wisdom, and courage of Mulhar Rao; hence, he entrusted to him the task of watching Mahratta interests in Malwa, and conferred upon him the title of '*Subhedar* of Malwa.' Later on, Mulhar Rao was employed against the Nizam, the Portuguese, and the Rohilas, whom he successfully brought to terms.

At the disastrous battle of Paniput in 1761 A.D. the Mahratta Confederacy suffered a signal defeat; and from here Mulhar Rao cautiously retreated and set himself to consolidate his possessions. He died at Alampur in 1766 A.D. His only son Khunde Rao had been killed before him at the siege of Kumbheri in 1754 A.D. and the latter's son, Malerao, succeeded Mulhar Rao, but died a raving madman in 1767 A.D.; his mother Ahilyabai declined to adopt an heir, but took upon herself the management of the State, retaining its civil administration in her own hands, and entrusting the organisation and supervision of the military to Tukoji Rao, a distant kinsman of hers, who was a genuine soldier of great promise.

Ahilyabai discharged her onerous duties with such tact, and such strictness tempered with justice, that her regime is not only looked upon to this day among the Indore subjects with admiration, but has elicited encomiums from historians both Indian as well as foreign. She managed the Indore State for thirty years. During this time there was uninterrupted peace and prosperity among the people.

Ahilyabai died in 1795 A.D. and was succeeded by Tukoji Rao, who was already an old man of seventy, and naturally respected as the leading Mahratta Chief. He died in 1797 A.D., and after him there was all confusion. He left two legitimate and two illegitimate sons. Mulhar Rao, one of the former, put himself under the ægis of Nana Fadnavis. His brother sought the support of the Sindhia. The two brothers struggled on; while Yashawant Rao, the elder of the illegitimate sons, managed to seize the State, successfully removing his antagonists in one way or the other, and in 1809 A.D. he became the head of the illustrious house of Holkar. He died in 1811 A.D.

Herzog & Higgins, Mhow.

H. H. MAHARAJA TUKOJI RAO BALASAHEB HOLKAR.

MAHARAJA OF INDORE.

and was succeeded by his son Mulhar Rao. He was both an extravagant and a weak ruler, and the State was practically in the hands of Tulsibai, the mistress of Yashawant Rao. There was hardly any system of government worth the name, and the populace was so disgusted that Tulsibai was seized and murdered by the soldiery. Mulhar Rao continued on the *gadi* in not an enviable position. On the breaking out of the war in 1817 A.D. between the British and the Peshwa, the Holkar assumed a hostile attitude. He was defeated by the British at Mehidpur, and had to sign the treaty of Mandesar, which, even to this day, forms the basis of the relations between the Holkar and the British Government. Mulhar Rao died in 1833 A. D. After a series of struggles between claimants and aspirants to the *gadi* of Indore, Tukoji Rao II was installed on the throne in 1844 A.D. at the recommendation of Kesar Bai, widow of Yashawant Rao, and with the support of the British Government. Tukoji Rao received a thorough practical training and was granted full powers in 1852 A.D. In the Mutiny of 1857 A.D., Tukoji Rao rendered every possible assistance to the British authorities, and at great risk, protected several Europeans in his own palace, from the fury of the Mutineers. In the year 1877 A.D., 360 square miles of territory was made over to the Holkar to commemorate the assumption, by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, of the title of Empress of India. Several exchanges of territory between the English and the Holkar were effected between the years 1861 and 1868 with a view to make the Indore State more compact.

Tukoji Rao was made a G. C. S. I. in 1861 A.D., and at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877 A.D. he was made a Counsellor of the Empress and a C. I. E. He died in 1886 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son Shiwaji Rao. On his accession Shiwaji Rao abolished all transit duties in the State. He visited England in 1887 A.D. on the occasion of the Jubilee of H. M. Queen-Empress Victoria, and also attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903 A.D. In the same year, he abdicated in favour of his son Tukoji Rao Balasaheb, the present Maharaja, who is styled as Tukoji Rao III. As he is yet a minor, the management of the State has been in the hands of a Council of Regency, under the ultimate administrative control of the Resident.

The formation of an army on European model was undertaken in 1792 A.D. during the regime of Ahilyabai, when Chevalier Dudrenec, a Frenchman known to the natives as Huzur Beg, was entertained in service to organise regular battalions, and train them on the western style. Mulhar Rao's army consisted of 10,000 infantry, 15,000 horse, and 100 field-guns, but it was largely cut down under the Treaty of Mandesar. The strength of the State army at present is 748 infantry, 800 cavalry, and 210 artillery men with a bullock-train consisting of 18 serviceable guns.

The area of the State is 9,500 square miles with a population of 8,50,700 and a revenue of about 54 lacs of Rupees.

The ruler of Indore, who is one of the Treaty Chiefs of Central India, has the titles: His Highness and Maharaja-dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Bahadur, and receives a salute of 19 guns, or 21 guns within the limits of his own dominions.

Jammu & Kashmir.

THE hilly and fertile tract of country in the Himalayan valley "situated to the east-ward of the river Indus and west-ward of the river Ravi," as described in the treaty of 1846 A.D., is known to Europeans as Kashmir, and to the natives of India, as Jammu. Defining more precisely, the State comprises the territories of Jammu, the valley of Kashmir, and the frontier districts of Ladak and Gilgit.

The family-legend of the house of Jammu shows that the first scion of the Solar dynasty, who came over from Ayodhya, was Agni Giri. His descendant, Jambu Lochan laid the foundation of the present Jammu Raj. Later on, Daya Karan, who was one of the sons of Jambu Lochan, conquered Kashmir and ruled over it. The sway established by him continued in his line for fifty-two generations.

Lack of historical literature in Sanskrit is well-known, but Kashmir has its history chronicled from very remote times by the poets Kalhana and Jonaraja in the *Rajatarangini*, and by Shrivara in the *Rajavalipataka*, bringing the record down to the subjugation of the country by the Mogul Emperor Akbar in 1586 A.D. Akbar built a strong fortress on the slopes of Hara-Parvat. His luxurious son and successor Jehangir was so fascinated with the natural grandeur of the country and its bracing climate, that he made it his summer-resort.

Raja Ranjit Dev was the ruler of Jammu in the middle of the 18th century. At his death, about 1780 A.D., his three sons quarrelled, and the principality was thrown into confusion by internecine feuds. The Sikhs took advantage of the situation, plundered the city of Jammu, and made the State their tributary. Ranjit Singh of Lahore, khown as the 'Lion of the Punjab,' found that it was no easy task to keep the warlike Dogras under control, and hit upon the policy of enlisting capable persons from the clan in his service. Gulab Singh and his two brothers, the great-grandsons of Surat Singh, the younger brother of Ranjit Dev, were soldiers of fortune. They took service under the ruler of the Punjab, and soon distinguished themselves by their bravery, and were duly rewarded. Gulab Singh was created Raja of Jammu in 1820 A.D., and both the other brothers got estates in the adjoining territories. After the death of Ranjit Singh in 1844 A.D., there was great confusion in the Punjab, and for a time it was a hot-bed of intrigue and turmoil. Ranjit Singh's widow placed her minor son, Dhulip Singh, on the throne, and carried on the administration with the help of her brother, and Gulab Singh of Jammu.

War broke out between the English and the Sikhs in 1845 A.D. during which Gulab Singh of Jammu carefully kept himself aloof. On the termination of the Sikh war in 1847 A.D. a treaty was concluded, by which it was agreed that the Sikh Maharaja should cede the district of Doab to the English, and pay one crore of rupees as the expenses of the war to them. The Maharaja, not being able to pay this war indemnity, handed over the province of Kashmir and Hazara to the English, who, in their turn, sold them to Gulab Singh of Jammu for seventy-five lacs of Rupees. Thus it was that the ruler of Jammu became master of Kashmir. The newly purchasd tracts did not, however, come into the hands of Gulab Singh smoothly and peacefully.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. H. MAHARAJÀ SIR PARTAP SINGH, G.C.S.I.

MAHARAJA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

Maharaja Gulab Singh remained a staunch ally of the British during the Indian Mutiny, and sent a contingent of 2000 strong, 200 cavalry, and 6 guns, under the command of his eldest son and heir-apparent, Prince Ranabir Singh, to help the English in the deliverance of Delhi. The British offered an *Ilaqua* in the province of Oudh to the Maharaja for his valuable assistance; but, he declined it saying what he did was out of friendship and loyalty and not as a mercenary. Lord Lawrence, the then Viceroy and Governor-General, highly appreciated this, and in addition to several recognitions, assured the Maharaja that should lineal heirs fail him, and no formal adoption have been made, his wishes in the matter would be respected. He was likewise exempted from the payment of tribute. Maharaja Gulab Singh died in 1877 A.D. and his son Ranabir Singh ascended the *Gadi*. He followed the policy of his father and remained a firm ally of the English. He died in 1885 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Partab Singh, the present ruler of Kashmir.

During Maharaja Partab Singh's regime several improvements were inaugurated, such as the survey for laying out of a railway-line from Sialkot to Jammu and further on to Shrinagar, conservation of water-power for industrial purposes, opening of canals for irrigation, and introduction of sericulture on an extensive scale. But before these and various other projects could be thoroughly workd up, the internal troubles of the State so far worried the Maharaja, that he decided to keep himself aloof from the administration for a time; and, with the advice of the British Government, a State Council was appointed under the president-ship of Raja Amar Singh, the Maharaja's youngest brother. The Maharaja resumed the administration of the State in 1893 A.D. Since that time, several improvements in the resources of the country and the modes of administration have been carried out and Kashmir has taken a rank with the model States in India.

The insignia of the order of G. C. S. I. was conferred upon the Maharaja in the year 1892 A.D., and subsequently, in the year 1896 A.D. he was given the honorary rank of Major-General by the British Government. Maharaja Sir Partab Singh sent his army to fight along with the British troops in the expeditions of the Black Mountain, the Tirah, and the Agror Valley. On each of these occasions the services rendered by the troops of His Highness the Maharaja were greatly appreciated. In the Tirah campaign, the Maharaja's battery gained a special name for their remarkable activity, vigilance, and valour.

The State army consists of two mountain batteries, one horse artillery and one garrison battery, one squadron of Kashmir Lancers, one troop bodyguard cavalry, seven regiments of Infantry, and four Companies of Sappers and miners. Out of this the State maintains a force of 3,370 Imperial service troops.

The total area of the state is 81,000 square miles with a population of about 30 lacs, and an average revenue of 93 lacs of rupees.

Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Partab Singh Bahadur G. C. S. I., the present ruler of Jammu and Kashmir, is entitled to a salute of 19 guns.

Kalat.

THE State of Kalat which is situated in western Baluchistan is a confederacy of tribal groups. These originally consisted of three great divisions, (1) the Khan's *ulus* or following, which was scattered throughout the country; (2) the Sarvan tribesmen living to the north of Kalat under their hereditary Chief, the Raisani Sirdar; and (3) the Jhalawan tribesmen living to the south of Kalat under the Zahri Sirdar. The Khan of Kalat, though no more than one of these chiefs, has been, more or less, recognised as their leader, whose authority, however, was hitherto very loose. In internal managemet, each tribal group has the fullest right of self-government, but by an unwritten rule, fixed by lapse of time, the Khan of Kalat has a right to interfere in the affairs of each tribe, while in regard to external matters he is supreme.

Tradition says that the original rulers of Kalat were Hindus who were connected with the Rai dynasty of Sindh; but they must have flourished long before the seventh century, since that time, forward Baluchistan has been uninterruptedly under Mahommedan sway.

The Ahamadzai clan, to which the Khans of Kalat belong, traces its descent to the Mirwaris who claim an Arab origin. In their earlier legends we find them iving near Kalat and extending their power on all sides. The first effort at consolidation and coherence to form an organised State out of the several tribes commenced really during the time of Mir Ahmad, who came into power in 1666 A.D.

The rulers of Kalat have never been independent. There has always been some paramount power or other to which they have been subject. Their first overlords were the Moguls; then came in the rulers of Kandahar, to whom the Khans of Kalat supplied military levies on demand; and lastly the British, who are the suzerain lords. Their relations with Kalat are governed by the treaties of 1854 A.D. and 1876 A.D. The treaty of 1876 A.D. re-affirms the former one, except that the subsidy payable to the Khan has been raised from fifty thousand to one lac of rupees. The Khan has agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to permit the presence of British troops in Kalat. Likewise, the construction of railways, laying of telegraphs, and freedom of trade have been provided for. The cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan pass, as also the permanent lease of Quetta, Nushki, and Nasirabad have been secured to the British Government.

As mentioned above Mir Ahmad established a fairly firm control over his feudatories. It was not, however, until the reign of Nasir Khan I (1750 A.D.) that the titles of *Belgar-Begi* (Chief of Chiefs) and *Wali-i-Kalat* (Governor of Kalat) were conferred on the rulers of Kalat by the Kings of Afganistan.

It is not possible to give a full account of the vicissitudes through which the State passed and how it expanded under successive Khans. Suffice it to say that the work of expansion, which began with Mir Ahmad, went on till the time of Mir Mahammad Nasir Khan I.

Bremnar & Co., Lahore.

HIS HIGHNESS MIR SIR MAHMUD KHAN, G.C.I.E.

WALI OF KALAT.

Nasir Khan has been known among the tribesmen as 'the Great'. The forty-four years of his rule were years of hard work, of organisation and formation of a cohered State out of a number of turbulent clans. Nasir Khan was both a soldier and a statesman. His reign was free from internecine conflicts. During the reign of his successor, Mir Mahmud Khan, Henry Pottinger visited Baluchistan in 1810 A.D. and has written a full account of his travels in that country. Mir Mehrab Khan, the successor of Mahmud Khan, was a thoughtless and weak ruler. He had not the tact to keep the turbulent tribesmen under control, and he made up what he lacked in wisdom, by barbarity and by selection of ruthless counsellors. In the year 1840 A.D. a rebellion of the Sarwan tribesmen forced him to give up his *masnad*; and, Mir Mahamad Hasan, afterwards known as Mir Nasir Khan II, was placed on it. Nasir Khan died, probably by poison, in 1857 A.D.; and was succeeded by Khudadad Khan who was a heartless tyrant. One of his first acts was to open fire with his guns on the chiefs who lay encamped near the city of Kalat; and from this time till 1876 A.D. the history of Kalat contains little but one continued chronicle of anarchy. revolt, and outrage. Revolt after revolt followed, and the endeavours of the Commissioner of Sindh to arbitrate proved useless. The British Resident, who had been at Kalat since the treaty of 1854 A.D., was with-drawn. Major (afterwards Sir Robert) Sandeman undertook the task of bringing about a reconciliation between the Khan and his feudatories. By his tact and firmness, the Mastung agreement, — the Magna Charta of the confederacy, was drawn up and read out formally in Durbar, and the British Government accepted the responsibility, as the Paramount Power, of preserving the peace of the country, and a new treaty was concluded in 1876 A.D. In 1893 A.D. Mir Khudadad Khan had to abdicate in favour of his son, Mir Mahmud, the present Ruler, whose reign has been marked with very few events of importance.

The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commences with the out-break of the first Afgan War in 1839 A.D., and the importance of the position acquired by the British in Baluchistan has been illustrated on various occasions.

The area of the State of Kalat is 71,593 square miles with a population of nearly $4\frac{3}{4}$ lacs. The total revenue of the State is close upon 8 lacs of Rupees. The political authority in the State is shared by the Khan with the heads of the tribesmen under the general supervision of the British Political Agent, who exercises the right of arbitration in matters regarding inter-tribal disputes, or differences between the feudatory chiefs and the Khan of Kalat.

The army of Kalat proper is an irregular force, consisting of 300 infantry, 500 cavalry, and 90 artillery with 29 old-fashioned guns, costing the State in the aggregate about Rs. 82,000 per annum.

The present ruler H. H. Beglar-Begi Sir Mir Mahmud Khan G. C. I. E., Wali of Kalat, is entitled to a salute of 19 guns.

Kolhapur.

KOLHAPUR claims a very high rank among Native States, as the ruler is the direct descendant of Shiwaji the Great, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, and bears the distinctive and honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaj". The Rajas of Kolhapur are the representatives of the junior branch of the family of Shiwaji, as the Rajas of Satara were of the senior branch. After the death, in 1700 A.D., of Rajaram, (Shiwaji's younger son, who was the head of the Mahratta power during the captivity of his nephew Shahu in the Mogul camp) his widow Tara Bai placed her son Shiwaji on the *gadi*. In 1707 A.D. Shahu, the rightful heir, was released from the captivity of the Moguls, and came to Satara to claim the Mahratta Raj. After a short struggle, Shahu was successful in his object, and fixed his capital at Satara. Shiwaji, with his ambitious mother, repaired to Kolhapur and established a separate principality for himself. He died in 1712 A.D. and was succeeded by Sambhaji, son of Rajaram's younger widow. The Kolhapur family, supported by Ramchandra Pant Amatya, Sarje Rao Ghatage of Kagal, and other powerful chiefs, endeavoured hard to retain its supremacy among the Mahrattas; but they were compelled to yield precedence to Shahu, who, by the treaty of 1731 A.D., recognised Kolhapur as a distinct and independent State.

On the death of Sambhaji in 1760 A.D., the direct descendants of Shiwaji became extinct. A member of the Bhonsle family was adopted as his successor under the name of Shiwaji II., and the dowager Rani, Jijabai, conducted the administration during the minority of her adopted son. After her death in 1772 A.D., the young Raja was, for a long while, engaged in war with other States, particularly with the Patwardhans, the Sanwants, and the Nipanikars; and, moreover, his government was weakened by internal factions. On several occasions, during these struggles, the British Government were requested to interfere but they declined. In 1811 A.D. during a war between the Nipanikar and Kolhapur, when the British Resident at Poona was engaged in the settlement of the Southern Mahratta Country, a peace was negotiated between the contending parties, and the Raja of Kolhapur concluded a treaty of friendship with the British Government. Shiwaji II died in 1812 A.D. and was succeeded by Sambhaji II or Abasaheb (1812-1821 A.D.) He was followed by Shahaji or Bawasaheb (1821 to 1837 A.D.) who was a quarrelsome and extravagant ruler. On his death in 1837 A.D. a Council of Regency was formed to govern the State during the minority of his successor, Shiwaji III or Babasaheb, who ruled till 1866 A.D.; but the members of the Council fell out and the British Government appointed a minister of its own selection in 1844 A.D.

It was only after this that Kolhapur enjoyed some peace and happiness. It remained a faithful ally to the British Government during the critical times of the Munity in 1857 A.D. A treaty, whereby the Maharaja of Kolhapur agreed to be guided by the advice of the Paramount Power in all important matters, was concluded with the British Government in 1862 A.D. when the administration of the State was handed over to its ruler Shiwaji IV, who died shortly after in 1866 A.D. He was succeeded by Rajaram, who died at Florence in 1870 A.D. during his tour in Europe. His widow adopted Shiwaji V, who also did not survive long. He died in 1884 A.D. at Ahmednagar, and was succeeded, by adoption, by the present Maharaja H.H. Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj.

H. H. MAHARAJA SIR SHAHU CHHATRAPATI MAHARAJ, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.

MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

The Maharaja was installed on the *gadi* with full powers, except in regard to capital punishment, on the 2nd of April 1894 A.D., by His Excellency Lord Harris, the then Governor of Bombay. The restriction in criminal powers requiring the sanction of the Bombay Government to sentences of death, was removed in the year 1895 A.D.; and in the same year the title of G.C.S.I. was conferred on His Highness by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. In 1900 A.D. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India conferred upon His Highness the title of "Maharaja" as a hereditary distinction. In the year 1902 A.D. His Highness was invited to be present in England, on the occasion of the coronation of His late Majesty Edward VII, King-Emperor. During His Highness' sojourn in England, the University of Cambridge conferred upon him the honorary degree of L.L.D., and the Royal Agricultural Society of England marked their appreciation of His Highness' keen interest in agriculture, by making him an honorary member of their Society. The high distinction of G. C. V. O. was conferred upon him at Delhi in 1903 A.D.

The Military force of the State consists of two separate establishments: (1) the Kolhapur Infantry officered by 2 Europeans and 553 strong, and (2) the Cavalry known as the Red-coated Risala with 156 horsemen, under the command of a Native Officer designated Risaldar. There are 57 guns in all, of which only 10 are mounted and used for purposes of salute.

The gross revenue and expenditure brought to account during the year 1909-10 amounted respectively to Rs. 54,30,161 and Rs. 52,31,733; while the net receipts exclusive of alienations, debts, deposits &c. amounted to Rs. 23,83,464, and the net expenditure to Rs. 22,51,414.

Inclusive of its Feudatory States, the area of Kolhapur is 3165·3 square miles comprising 1,079 villages, with a population of 8,33,440 according to the Census of 1911 A.D. The captial town is Kolhapur, originally called Karwir.

The Maharajas of Kolhapur are entitled to a salute of 19 guns and hold a patent or *sanad* of adoption. His Highness the present Maharaja's salute was increased by two guns on the 1st of January 1909 as a personal honour, in recognition of His Highness' loyalty to the British Throne.

Travancore.

No authentic history of the foundation of this State is available, it being all shrouded in myths and legends. A tradition, however, is preserved that the whole of the Malabar coast was reclaimed from the sea by the powerful Shri Parashram, and peopled several thousands of years ago by a colony of Brahmans from over the ghauts; and that afterwards, some form of government becoming necessary, Kshatriyas, or chiefs of the warrior race, were invited and elected to rule for cycles of twelve years. These eventually got a permanent footing in the country; and the last of them, named Cheraman Perumal, who held sway over the whole coast, parcelled out his dominions among his children, the eldest of whom got for his share the southern-most portion, and a small village, now known as Tiruvankadu, which was the then capital. This event is said to have taken place about 1,200 years ago, and the present dynasty may, therefore, be presumed to have begun from at least this period.

Though commercial relations between Europe and Travancore are said to have existed so far back as the time of the Romans, no reliable account of it is now extant. At a very early period, a colony of Jews settled on the coast, and later on a colony of Syrian Christians was brought over by a merchant, Kona Thoma, and domiciled in the country. The more recent relations with the West date, of course, from the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, by which route, first the Portuguese, then the Dutch, and lastly the English came to the shores of India, with no other object in view but commerce.

The English settled at Anjingo, where they obtained permission to build a factory in 1684 A.D., and located a commercial Resident, who used to supply the Travancore Raja with military clothing, arms, and ammunition in exchange for pepper and other valuable products of the country. Travancore at this time was engaged in petty wars with several neighbouring chiefs, and was generally victorious in each of them, having a considerable army disciplined after European model and commanded by either Portuguese, Dutch, or Italian officers, who, coming out as soldiers of fortune, enlisted themselves in the military service of the Raja. This will explain why Travancore was at that time in need of European arms and ammunition. The great historical events, which occurred in Southern India about this time, soon transformed the purely commercial relations with foreigners into political alliances; and during the wars with Hyder Ali and Tipu, Travancore was the steadfast ally of the British, and was included as such in the Treaty of 1784 A.D. between the Hon'ble East India Company and the Sultan. Subsequently, the invasion of Malabar by the latter created an apprehension in the mind of the Raja of Travancore and led to the agreement of 1788 A.D., by which the assistance of certain military forces of the Hon'ble East India Company was secured, the cost of them being borne by Travancore and paid in cash or in pepper.

In 1795 A.D. another treaty was concluded between the Hon'ble East India Company and the Raja, by which the three districts claimed by Tipu were restored to Travancore, and the Hon'ble East India Company engaged to protect the latter from all foreign invasions, on payment of the annual cost of three battalions of sepoys, a company

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H. H. MAHARAJA RAJA SIR BALA RAMA VARMA BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

of European artillery, and two companies of lascars. Travancore, on its part, bound itself not to enter into any engagement with other European nations, nor to allow them to settle in the country, without the consent of the Hon'ble East India Company. It further undertook to assist with its own troops the English in their wars, and the Hon'ble East India Company on its part undertook to bear the cost of the troops.

The Raja who ruled over Travancore in 1805 A.D. was Rama Varma. He died in 1811 A.D. and was succeeded by Princess Laxmi Rani, who, though very young, displayed much prudence and courage in confiding the affairs of the State into the hands of the British Resident, Colonel Munro. Travancore is much indebted for a thorough reform in every branch of the administration to the generous nature and practical wisdom of this gentleman, who held the office of Diwan to Her Highness simultaneously with that of British Resident.

When Laxmi Rani died in 1814 A.D. leaving a daughter and two sons, all of them minors, she was succeeded by her sister Parvati Rani, who ruled as Regent till her late sister's elder son, Rama Varma, came of age, and assumed the Government in 1829 A.D. After a distinguished rule of seventeen years he died and was succeeded by his younger brother, Martanda Varma, in 1846 A.D. It was during this Prince's rule that an ivory throne was presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the Maharaja received in return a gold belt and a watch accompanied by an autograph letter from Her Majesty expressive of kind regards.

Martanda Varma was succeeded in 1860 A.D. by his nephew, Rama Varma, who received in 1862 A.D. from Lord Canning, the then Governor-General of India, a *sanaa* granting him and his successors the right of adoption on failure of natural heirs. He died in 1880 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother, also called Rama Varma, who in 1885 A.D. was succeeded by the present Maharaja H. H. Sir Bala Rama Varma G. C. S. I.

The administration of the State is conducted in the name and under the authority of His Highness the Maharaja by the Diwan or Prime Minister. A popular Council consisting of non-official gentlemen, nominated by the State to represent the various talukas, towns, and the planting interests, has been constituted to ascertain public opinion upon administrative questions. Legislation has since 1888 A.D. been in the hands of a Legislative Council which consists of eight members, three of them being non-officials, with the Diwan as ex-officio President.

The State maintains a small artillery for saluting purposes, and one brigade of infantry and a body-guard for the Maharaja.

The extent of the State is 7,000 square miles, with a population of 35 lacs and an annual revenue of a little over one crore of Rupees.

The present ruler of the State is His Highness Sir Bala Rama Varma Bahadur Sri Padmanabhadas Vanchipala Sri Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Muni Sultan Maharaja, Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Samsher Jung, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., M.R.A.S., and is entitled to a salute of 21 guns.

Udaipur (Mewar.)

THE Maharanas of Mewar rank foremost among the Rajput Chiefs of India and trace back their descent to Kush, the elder son of Rama, the King of Ayodhya, and the hero of the Ramayan.

Little is known of the earlier rulers of the Mewar dynasty. With Rahup's accession at the close of the 12th century A.D. the records become clearer and more authentic. In the time of Karan Singh I, Mewar was invaded by Mokal Singh, the Parihar Rana of Mandar, the old capital of Mewar. Mahup the eldest son of Karan Singh marched against him but was himself defeated, and it was Rahup the younger son who conquered Parihar and brought him back as prisoner. This exploit led to the younger son being declared heir-apparent, and won for him the title of 'Maharana' ever since held by his descendants; while the elder brother left the State and conquered the territory now known as Dongarpur where he ruled as Rawal. The honor of being the first Maharana of Mewar thus fell to Rahup, who changed the name of his clan from Gohlad to Sesodia, an appellation derived from Sesodia the village where he lived. Ninth in descent from him was Rana Lakhamsi whose reign is memorable for the famous sack of Chitor by Alla-ud-din Khilji in 1303 A.D., to gain the beautiful Padmini, when 'johur' or sacrifice of women was for the first time performed preparatory to valiantly leading, against the enemy, those who had been seized with desperation. Several attempts were made during the succeeding reigns to recapture the fort of Chitor until Rana Bhavan Singh succeeded in recovering it, but it was almost immediately retaken by Mahomed Tughlak during the time of Rana Lachman Sing.

Rana Hamir gave a crushing defeat to Mahomed Tughlak, took him prisoner, and did not release him till the latter bought his freedom by a ransom of fifty lacs of rupees, one hundred elephants, and the cession of several districts. Rana Hamir during a reign of 64 years retrieved the fortunes of his family, and died in 1364 A.D. The power and prosperity of Mewar continued to steadily increase during the next century and a half, and at the battle of Bakrol, Rana Khait Singh successfully defied the power of the Emperor of Delhi. Still more notable were the military achievements of Rana Kumbha. He erected a pillar (*jayastambha*) at Chitor, on which all his glorious deeds are recorded. He strengthened the defences of the kingdom by the construction of numerous forts, the chief of them being Kumbhalgarh. He was succeeded by Rana Raimal (1473-1508 A.D.)

Mewar attained the zenith of its prosperity under Rana Sangram Singh or Sangh, and according to Col. Tod, the historian of Rajasthan, 80,000 horses, seven Rajas of the highest rank, nine Raos, and 100 chiefs bearing the title of Rawal, with 500 war-elephants, marched under his standard into the field. He won eighteen decisive battles over the rulers of Marwar and Delhi, before he was called on to contend with the house of Timur, and successfully stormed the almost impregnable forts of Runkumbha and Kandhar (now belonging to Jaipur.) He was defeated by Babar, the Mogul Emperor, in 1527 A.D. at the battle of Kanna, in which many Hindu Princes who had acknowledged the suzerainty of the Rana were slain. He was

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MAHARANA OF UDAIPUR.

succeeded by his son Ratan Singh II, who after reigning for four years was killed by Rao Surajmal of Bundi. Vikramaditya then ascended the throne, but was assassinated in 1535 A.D. by Banbir, the illegitimate son of Rana Sangh's brother. He ruled for only two years, when Udai Singh, the younger son of Rana Sangh, dethroned him (1537-72 A.D.). During his reign occurred the last siege and sack of Chitor by Akbar, whereupon Rana Udai Singh founded a new city, in a remote district, naming it 'Udaipur' after him. It has ever since been the capital of Mewar.

Pratapsingh I succeeded his father Udai Singh (1572-97 A.D.). He fought several battles with the Mogul Emperor and suffered a severe defeat at Haldighat in 1576 A.D.; but his indomitable courage and iron-will prevailed. He maintained an unceasing warfare with his foes, recovered nearly all his dominions, and never yielded to the throne of Delhi. Pratap Singh was succeeded by his son Amar Singh, who, having met several reverses at the hands of Emperor Jahangir surrendered himself to him in 1614 A.D.; stipulating, however, that he should never be called upon to do homage in person but to be allowed to do it by proxy in the person of his son. This compromise was accepted, the Imperial troops were withdrawn, and Mewar was allowed to enjoy perfect peace. In the time of Raj Singh I, Aurangzeb imposed a capitation tax (*Jazia*) on the Hindus. The Rana remonstrated with the Emperor in a dignified letter, which is considered a remarkable document in the history of Mewar. This act of the Rana irritated the Emperor; and his army poured in over-whelming numbers, and devastated the country. The war was continued with varying fortunes during subsequent reigns, but these vicissitudes could not shake the continuity of the ancient dynasty of Mewar. Rana Jaya Singh succeeded his father in 1680 A.D. and concluded a treaty with Aurangzeb in 1681 A.D., by which the right of levying the capitation tax was waived.

After a century of protracted wars and struggles for supremacy between the Rajputs, Mahrattas, and Mahomedans, Mewar passed under the rule of Bhim Singh II (1778-1828 A.D.), who entered into a treaty with the British Government in 1817 A.D. His successor Rana Sarup Singh distinguished himself by his loyalty to the British by affording shelter to several English refugees from Neemuch, and treatintg them hospitably during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. The next Rana was Shambhu Singh whose munificence and efficient administration during the ravages of the terrible famine (1868-69 A.D.) gained him the title of G.C.S.I. in 1871 A.D. He was succeeded by Sajan Singh (1874-84 A.D.) who also was created G.C.S.I. The rulership passed by adoption to the present Maharana Fateh Singhji, a descendant of the fourth son of Rana Sangram II, with the approval of the Government of India. In 1885 A.D. the Maharana ascended the throne, and received the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in 1887 A.D. A few months later in the same year, the Imperial Order of the Crown of India was presented to Her Highness the Maharani. The present Maharana has earned a good name by his just and kind rule and his upright and noble character.

The military strength of the State is 6,015 all told, both regular and irregular and it costs the State about 6½ lacs a year. The area of the State is 12,691 square miles, with a population of about 10¼ lacs and a revenue of 26 lacs of rupees.

The Ruler of Udaipur is one of the eight princes in Rajputana who are entitled to a salute of 19 guns, but as a personal distinction two guns have been added in his case.

Bahawalpur.

BAHAWALPUR is one of the Mahomedan States in the Punjab. The ruling family who claim their descent from the Abbasid Khalifs of Egypt, came to Sindh in the beginning of the 14th century, defeated Rai Dhaurang, the ruler of Sindh, and established themselves in the northern part of the country, with Shikarpur as their head-quarters.

Early in the 18th century the Abbasi settlers in Sindh were divided into two rival families, the Dadpotras and Kalhoras. Amir Sadiq Mahommed Khan, the head of the former, marched out with his followers in quest of territory, and secured for himself the tract round about, where the city of Bahawalpur now stands. He laid the town of Allahabad in 1729 A.D. and wrested the fort of Derwar from Rawal Ajai Singh of Jaisalmer in 1733 A.D. He died in 1746 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Mahommed Bahawal Khan I. He founded the city of 'Bahawalpur' which he named after him, and made it his capital. He died in 1749 A.D. and was succeeded by his nephew as Bahawal Khan II. In 1779 A.D. Emperor Shah Alum conferred on him the title of "Rukam-ud-daula Nasrat Jung Mukhhis-ud-daula Hafiz-ul-mulk", which the Nawabs of Bahawalpur still hold.

The rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was viewed with alarm by the Nawab of Bahawalpur, and he repeatedly requested the British Government for protection, but without success. Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone during his journey on his mission to Kabul in 1808 A.D. passed through Bahawalpur when visits were interchanged with the Nawab. This may be said to be the commencement of the relations of friendship that have subsisted between the British Government and the Nawab of Bahawalpur, although they were definitely settled later on.

Bahawal Khan II died in 1809 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, who ruled till his death in 1825 A.D. His son and successor, Bahawal Khan III, sent a representative to Lord William Bentick, the Viceroy and Governor-General, to request him to dissuade Ranjit Singh from his plan of attacking Bahawalpur. The Goveror-General successfully bound the Maharaja of Lahore to abstain from any invasion on Bahawalpur territory, and the first regular treaty with Bahawalpur was made in July 1833 A.D. This agreement was renewed in 1838 A.D. The Nawab rendered great assistance to the British Government during the First Afgan War, and in 1848 A.D. on the breaking out of the Multan War against Diwan Mularj, he actively co-operated with the forces under Sir Herbert Edwards and General Cartlandt; and the result of their combined action was the surrender of Multan. These valuable services were acknowledged by the British Government, by the grant to the Nawab of a life-pension of one lac of Rupees annually, and of the districts of Sabzal, Kot, and Bhung.

Nawab Bahawal Khan III died in 1852 A.D. and his third son, Sadatyar Khan setting the eldest brother at defiance, assumed the government with the title of Sadiq Mahommed Khan III; but the new ruler was deposed, and the rightful elder brother, Nawab Fateh-Khan, ascended the *masnad.* The British Govrenment recognised him as the Nawab. During the Mutiny of 1857 A.D., Nawab Fateh Khan rendered a

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NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR.

very tangible assistance to the British Government. He died in 1858 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Nawab Bahawal Khan IV, who died in 1866 A.D. after a very short rule.

His son, Nawab Sadiq Mahommed Khan IV, being only four years old, a British Agency was established during his minority, for the administration of the State.

In 1879 A.D. Nawab Sadiq Mahommed Khan IV was invested with full powers of a Ruling Chief. He rendered important services in the Kabul War of 1879 A.D, in recognition of which, he was created G. C. S. I. on the 25th of January 1882, A.D. Nawab Sir Sadiq Mahommed Khan, after a very peaceful rule of about twenty years, died on the 14th February 1899 A.D. His eldest son, who was then 16 years of age and studying in the Chief's College at Lahore, came to the *masnad* as Nawab Mahommed Bahawal Khan V. He was invested with full powers by Lord Curzon in 1903 A.D., and in the same year, the State was added to the Phulkhian States Agency. During the short period of his reign, the late Nawab Mahommed Bahawal Khan V showed that he was an energetic and capable ruler; and his early death at Aden in February 1907 A.D., while returning from his pilgrimage to Mecca, was a heavy loss to the State. He was succeeded by his infant son, Nawab Sadiq Mahommed Khan V, who was born in 1904 A.D.

The administration of the State during the minority is being carried on by a Council of Regency, at present consisting of Haji Maulavi Rahim Baksh C.I.E. as President, and Diwan Asa Nand, General Mahommed Abdul Rahman, and Khan Bahadur Mirza Sultan Ahmedkhan. as Members.

The Imperial Service forces of the State consist, at present, of 169 cavalry and a camel transport corps of 344 men and 1,144 camels.

The total area of the State is 17,825 square miles, with a population 7,20,877 according to the Census of 1901 A.D., and a revenue of about Rs.34,00,000.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur ranks second among the Chiefs of the Punjab He is entitled to a salute of 19 guns.

Bharatpur.

THE persent rulers of Bharatpur are Jats of the Sinsinwar clan, and claim descent from Madan Pal, a Jadaw Rajput. They took the name of Sinsinwar from their paternal village Sinsini (8 miles south of Deeg). The first to attain celebrity among these was Brijh, a contemporary of Aurangzeb, who is considered to be the founder of the State. He was killed in the beginning of the eighteenth century, while defending his little capital of Sinsini against the attack of an Imperial army sent to punish him. Churaman, the seventh son of Brijh, became the acknowledged leader of the Jats of Sinsini and Thun, built forts there, and possessed himself of Deeg, Kumbher, and other places of importance. He collected a large army of Jat soldiers and attacked the Mogul territories. In 1718 A.D., Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur was sent by the Emperor with a strong force to expel Churaman from the country, and Thun and Sinsini were invested. The Jats after a gallant defence, were about to capitulate, when the Sayed brothers, "the Warwicks of India," who then controlled the government at Delhi and were at the head of a faction opposed to the Jaipur Chief, made direct peace with the Jat envoy in Delhi, and Jai Singh retired in disgust. Two years later Churaman was succeeded by his son, Mohkam Singh, who ruled for a very short time. His first step was to imprison his cousin Badan Singh, but the Jats insisted on his release. Badan Singh invited Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur to attack Thun, and the place was captured after a siege of six months, during which Mohkam Singh escaped with his life. Badan Singh was thereupon proclaimed Raja of Deeg, on condition of his paying a tribute to Delhi, and this year (1722 A.D.) marks the recognition of Bharatpur as a separate State.

Badan Singh nominally ruled till about 1735 A.D., but, soon after his accession, left the administration to his capable and successful son, Suraj Mal, who raised the Jat power to a great eminence. Suraj Mal met his death in 1763 A.D., in a skirmish of a squadron of Mogul horse while making an attempt to hunt in the Imperial domains, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Jawahir Singh. The latter possessed the valour without the capacity of his father; but nevertheless, during his short rule, extended the Jat possessions to their utmost limit. He lived chiefly in the Agra palace, where it was his whim to sit on the black marble throne of Jahangir; and it was here that he was murdered in June, 1768 A.D.

From the death of Jawahir Singh the power of the Jats began to decline and their dominions to contract. The downfall was accelerated by family dissensions and the increasing power of the Mahrattas. The Jats of Bharatpur maintained their position by cementing a friendship with the Sindhia.

The early years of the nineteenth century were marked by the struggles of the Mahrattas and the British. In September 1803 A.D. the *vakils* of Ranjit Singh, the ruler of Bharatpur, met Lord Lake with friendly overtures at Ballabgarh, with the result that an offensive and defensive alliance was at once concluded. A contingent of Bharatpur troops assisted the British in the capture of Agra, and took part in the battle of Laswari (in Alwar), and, for these services Ranjit Singh was rewarded by the grant of five additional districts. In 1804 A.D. war broke out between the British and Yashwant Rao

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MAHARAJA OF BHARATPUR.

Holkar. Ranjit Singh, in the face of his engagements with the British Government, unfortunately for himself and his State, joined the latter. In November 1804 A.D. the routed troops of Holkar were pursued to the fort of Deeg, and the British army had advanced on to the glacis, when a destructive fire of cannon and musketry was opened on it by the garrison which consisted entirely of the troops of Bharatpur. The place was therefore besieged and carried by storm on the 23rd of December 1804 A.D., when the Mahrattas and the Jats fell back on Bharatpur. Then followed the memorable siege of Bharatpur which commenced on 3rd of January 1805 A.D. and continued till the 17th of April 1805 A.D. when Ranjit Singh sued for peace and a treaty was concluded. Under it, he was made to pay an indemnity of twenty lacs of Rupees, (seven lacs of which were subsequently remitted) but the five districts granted to him in 1803 A.D. were resumed and he was confirmed in the possession of the rest of his territory.

Ranjit Singh died in 1805 A.D., and his successors were his sons Randhir Singh (1805-1823 A.D.) and Baldeo Singh (1823-25. A.D.) The latter left a minor son, Balwant Singh, whose succession was recognised by the British Government, but who was opposed and cast into prison by his cousin, Durjan Sal. At first, the Paramount Power declined to take notice of this, but when the usurpation threatened to lead to a rebellion, it was decided to put down the usurper and place Balwant Singh in power. Lord Combermere, the Commander-in-Chief, invested the capital in 1825 A.D. and the place was stormed and taken. Durjan Sal was made a prisoner and deported to Allahabad. Balwant Singh was installed as Maharaja under the regency of his mother and the superintendence of a Political Agent; but in 1826 A.D. the Rani who had shown a disposition to intrigue was removed, and a Council of Regency was formed.

Balwant Singh was put in charge of the administration in 1835 A.D. and died in 1853 A.D., leaving an infant son, Jaswant Singh. The Agency (abolished in 1835 A.D.,) was re-established and a council formed. In 1862 A.D. the chief received the usual *sanad* guaranteeing to him the right of adoption, and in 1871 A.D. he obtained full powers. Maharaja Jaswant Singh, who was created a G. C. S. I. in 1877 A.D., and whose personal salute was raised in 1890 A.D. from 17 to 19 guns, died in 1893. A.D. Jaswant Singh was succeeded by his eldest son, Ram Singh, who was installed in 1893 A.D., but, in consequence of his intemperate habits, was deprived of all powers in 1895 A.D., and was deposed in 1900 A.D. His son, Kishan Singh, born in 1899 A.D. was placed on the *gadi* in 1900 A.D., and the administration is being carried on by a Council of Regency.

The State maintains an Imperial Service Infantry Regiment of 652 fighting men and a transport corps with 82 guns.

The area of the State is about 1,982 square miles, and has a population of nearly 6¼ lacs. The total revenue of the State amounts to about 31 lacs of rupees.

His Highness Maharaja Shri Brijendra Sawai Kishan Singh Bahadur, Bahadurjang, is the present ruler. He is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Bikaner.

BIKANER is the second largest State in Rajputana. It was founded by Bika, a Rathod Rajput, the sixth son of Rao Jodha, Chief of Jodhapur (Marwar). He is said to have been born in 1439 A.D. Twenty-six years later, accompanied by his uncle Kandhal, his brother Bida, and others of less repute, Bika started forth to acquire a dominion for himself and conquered the country now known as Bikaner. In 1485 A.D. he built the small fort at Koramdesar, while the building of the city of Bikaner itself was not begun till 1488 A.D. Bika died in 1504 A.D., and his successors gradually extended and consolidated their possessions until in 1541 A.D. Maldeo, Chief of Jodhapur (Marwar), invaded the country, slew the Rao Jet Singh, captured the fort and the capital, and possessed himself of about half the territory. The fort was, however, retaken by Bikaner troops in 1544 A.D.; and in the same year, Kalyan Singh, son and successor of Jet Singh, joined the Imperial army near Delhi; marched with it to Ajmer; and was present at the battle near that city, in which Maldeo was defeated. This is the first mention of intercourse between the Bikaner State and the Emperors of Delhi.

In 1570 A.D. Kalyan Singh and his son Rai Singh waited on Akbar at Nagor (in Marwar), where "the loyalty and sincerity of both father and son being manifest, the Emperor married Kalyan Singh's daughter." Rai Singh succeeded his father in 1571 A.D. and ruled for forty years. The next Chief of note was Karan Singh (1631-69 A.D.), who in the contest between the sons of Shah Jahan for the Imperial throne, threw in his lot with Aurangzeb. Karan Singh's eldest son, Anup Singh (1669-98 A.D.), served the Mogul Emperor with distinction in the Deccan, took a prominent part in the capture of Golconda, and was made a Maharaja—a title since held by his successors.

Throughout the eighteenth century there was constant fighting between Bikaner and Jodhapur, and much land was alternately lost and won. In 1788 A.D. Surat Singh succeeded to the chiefship, and twenty years later, the eighth invasion of Bikaner was undertaken by Jodhapur. Between 1809-1813 A.D., Surat Singh, whose extortions knew no bounds, and whose cruelty kept pace with his avarice, plundered, fined, and murdered his Thakurs, with the result that in 1815 A.D. there was more or less a general rebellion. The ousted Thakurs recovered their estates, ravaged the country, and defied the Durbar. Amir Khan appeared on the scene in 1816 A.D., and with his assistance the insurrection had become so serious that the Maharaja again asked for British aid. A treaty was concluded on March 9, 1818 A.D. and the British troops entered the State; captured twelve forts; restored them to the Durbar; and suppressed the insurgents. Surat Singh died in 1828 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Ratan Singh, who in violation of his treaty engagements invaded Jaisalmer to revenge some injuries committed by the subjects of the latter. Jaisalmer had prepared an army to repel the invasion, and both parties had applied to the neighbouring States for assistance, when the British Government interfered, and through the arbitration of the Maharana of Udaipur the dispute was settled.

In 1842 A.D. the Maharaja supplied to the British 200 camels for the Afgan expedition; in 1844 A.D. he agreed to a reduced scale of duties on goods on transit through his country, and assisted the British Government in both the Sikh campaigns.

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COL. H. H. MAHARAJA SIR GANGA SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.I.E., A.D.C.

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER.

Ratan Singh died in 1851 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Sardar Singh. He did good service during the Mutiny and co-operated with the British against the rebels of Hansi and Hissar; and as a reward he received in 1861 A.D. a grant of the Tibi pargana consisting of forty-one villages in Sirsa district. Sardar Singh's rule was remarkable for the constant change of ministers, of whom there were no less than eighteen in twenty-one years. For a few years the State was well administered but subsequently its affairs fell into confusion; a large amount of debt was increased; and the exactions of the Maharaja, in his anxiety to increase the revenue, gave rise to much discontent.

In 1868 A.D. the Thakurs rose to resist the extortions of their Chief, which was an attempt on his part to increase the amount of the tribute payable by them in lieu of military service; and it was not till the British force from Nasirabad had marched a considerable distance towards Bikaner, that the majority of the Thakurs surrendered unconditionally to the Political Agent. A Political Agent was permanently located at Bikaner, and the differences between the Chief and his nobles were gradually adjusted.

Sardar Singh died in 1872 A.D. He had received a *sanad* of adoption in 1862 A.D.; and his widow and the principal persons of the the State selected Dungar Singh as his successor. The choice was confirmed by the British Government, and Dungar Singh was invested with full powers in 1873 A.D. He died in 1887 A.D. without issue, having shortly before his death adopted his brother, Ganga Singh. The choice was approved by the Paramount Power, and Maharaja Ganga Singh, who was born in 1880 A.D., succeeded as the twenty-first Chief of Bikaner. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer; and was invested with full powers in 1898 A.D. During his minority the State was managed by a Council presided over by the Political Agent.

In a sandy country like that of Bikaner, famine is no uncommon visitor. The devastating effects of the last famine of 1899-1900 were, however, mitigated by the liberal expenditure of the Durbar and the well-considered measures of relief supervised by the Maharaja himself.

The State maintains an Imperial Service camel-corps 500 strong, and an irregular local force of 380 cavalry, 500 infantry, and 38 artillery-men with 33 serviceable guns. The camel-corps was raised in 1889 A.D. and is called the Ganga Risala. It served in China in 1900-1 A.D. and did particularly well in Somali-land in 1903-4 A.D.

This State has an area of 23,311 square miles, having 2,110 villages containing a population 5,84,627 inhabitants and a normal revenue of about Rs. 26,00,000.

His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Shri Maharajadhiraj Ganga Singh holds the Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the first class, is an Honorary Colonel in the Indian Army, a G.C.I.E., a K.C.S.I., and an A.D.C. to H. M. the King-Emperor. The State pays no tribute, and the Chief is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Bundi.

THE Chief of Bundi is the head of the Hada sept of the great clan of Chawan Rajputs, who came from Northern India to Sambhar about the beginning of the 8th century. After ruling at Sambhar and at Ajmer they gained the kingdom of Delhi. The last Hindu king of Delhi was Prithwi Raj Chawan who was killed in a battle with Mahomed Ghori in 1192 A.D., while the Chawans were still ruling at Sambhar.

Towards the end of the 10th century one Lakhan, a younger son of Wakpati Raj *alias* Manik Rai I, set out to found a kingdom for himself and proceeded to Nadol in the south-west. Here his descendants ruled for about 200 years when Manik Rai II migrated with some of his clan, and settled in the south-east corner of Newar near Bamboda. The sixth in descent from Manik Rai II was Rao Hada or Hara Raja from whom the sept takes its name.

About 1342 A.D. Rao Dewa, the second chief after Hada Raja took the town now called Bundi from the Minas. He may be aptly considered to be the founder of the State of Bundi. The next Chief of note was Rao Surjan who came to the throne in 1554 A.D. He possessed the fortress of Ranthambhor which was much coveted by Akbar. Rao Surjan gave the fortress to the Mogul Emperor in 1569 A.D. in consideration of the government of fifty-two districts including Benares, the command of 2,000 horse and an agreement, the conditions of which were not only favourable to Bundi but contained terms which secured the prestige and position of the Rajputs as a class.

The Bundi Chiefs were looked upon as reliable friends by the Emperors of Delhi. Several of the successors of Surjan obtained high ranks and received large grants of land, and were often entrusted with important missions by the Mogul Emperors.

In the begininng of the 17th century, Rao Raja Chhatra Sal, grandson of Rao Surjan, took part in the battles in the Deccan, and met his death in 1658 A. D. while leading the vanguard of the army of Dara against Aurangzeb. The new Emperor gave to Bhao Singh, the son of Chhatra Sal, the government of Aurangabad. In the struggle for the Mogul throne after the death of Aurangzeb, the Raja of Bundi played an important part, and, by his courage contributed largely to the victory which left Shah Alum without a rival. For these services Budh Singh, the son and successor of Bhao Singh, was made Maharao Raja,—a title borne by his successors to this day.

Soon after a bitter feud ensued between Budh Singh, the Raja of Bundi, and the Raja of Jaipur; the former was driven out of his country and died in exile. His son Umed Singh succeeded in recovering his patrimony in 1748 A.D. with the assistance of Mulhar Rao Holkar, at the cost of the district of Pattan. In 1770 A.D. Umed Singh abdicated in favour of his son Ajit Singh, who, three years later, killed Rana Ari Singh of Udaipur while out on a shooting excursion with him. In consequence of this incident there exists even to this day a feud between the two houses.

Ajit Singh died soon after, and was succeeded by Bhishan Singh, who rendered most efficient assistance to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat before the army of

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H. H. MAHARAO RAJA SIR RAGHUBIR SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

MAHARAJA OF BUNDI.

Holkar in 1804 A.D. thereby bringing upon himself the special vengeance of that Mahratta leader. From that time till 1817 A.D., the Mahrattas and the Pendharees constantly ravaged the State exacting tribute and assuming supremacy.

In 1818 A.D. the State of Bundi was taken by the British Government under their protection by a treaty concluded with Bhisan Singh. The tribute formerly paid to the Holkar was remitted by the treaty, and the lands held by the Holkar in Bundi were restored to Bhisan Singh, who agreed to pay to the British Government the tribute which he had been paying to the Sindhia. Under the treaty of 1860 A.D. the sovereignty of the Pattan district was transferred to the British Government from whom Bundi now holds it as a perpetual fief.

Bhisan Singh died in 1821 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Ram Singh, then ten years of age. The murder of his minister Kishan Ram in 1830 A.D. by an armed party from Jodhpur would probably have caused hostilities between the two States but for the intervention of the British Government. In 1862 A.D. the Maharao obtained a *sanad* of adoption, and was created a G. C. S. I. He was made a Counsellor of the Empire in 1877 A.D. and a C. I. E. in 1878 A.D. The Raja's rule though old-fashioned was popular, and was remarkable for the strict integrity he evinced in all his actions. He has been described as the most conservative Prince in Rajputana and a grand specimen of a genuine Rajput. He died full of honours and years in 1889 A.D. having ruled for nearly 68 years, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Raghubir Singh, who was invested with full powers in 1890 A.D. His Highness was made a K. C. S. I. in 1897 A.D. and a G. C. I. E. in 1901 A.D.

The military force of the State consists of 350 regulars (100 cavalry, 200 infantry, and 50 artillery-men with 48 serviceable guns), and 400 irregular infantry.

The area of the state is 2,220 square miles, which contains 819 villages with a population of 1,71,250 inhabitants, and yields an average revenue of six lacs of Rupees per annum.

His Highness the Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I. of Bundi has full powers, both civil and criminal and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Cochin.

THIS State though called Cochin had its capital at Trichur, the town and fortress of Cochin itself being in the possession of the British Government since the Paris Convention of 1814 A.D. The rulers are *Chettiyar Kshatriyas* who claim a very remote antiquity. Their ancestors were feudatories of the Zamorin, the Raja of Malabar, to whom they paid tribute. Till about the middle of the 9th century A.D. Cochin formed part of the kingdom of Kerala. About that time Cheraman Perumal the last ruler of the vast country stretching from Gokarn in the north to Cape Camorin in the south, resigned the kingdom to his relatives, embraced Islamism, and went on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

The Portuguese landed on the shore of India in 1498 A.D. The Zamorin accorded them permission to establish a factory in the vicinity of Calicut, but a strife between him and the Portuguese General, Cabral, compelled the latter to retire to Cochin. The ruler of Cochin though subordinate to the Zamorin was on hostile terms with him. Naturally, therefore, the Portuguese General was favourably received by the Raja of Cochin. In 1503 A.D. the Portuguese established a factory and built a fort in Cochin, and opened commercial relations with the surrounding country. The Zamorin twice invaded Cochin, but was repulsed by the Raja in which he was substantially helped by the new settlers. In 1663 A.D. the Dutch ousted the Portuguese from Cochin. About a century later, the Zamorin invaded Cochin but was driven back with great loss by the Raja of Cochin, with the help of his brother, the King of Travancore.

In 1776 A.D. Hyder Ali of Mysore invaded Cochin, and the Raja had to acknowledge his suzerainty, and to agree to pay him tribute. The State remained a tributary to Hyder and his son, the celebrated Tipu, till 1791 A.D. when Perumal Tamburan, the Chief of Cochin, acknowledged the supremacy of the British Government, and agreed to pay an annual tribute of one lac of rupees. In 1808 A.D. Paliyath Achan, the hereditary Diwan of Cochin, entered into a conspiracy with that of Travancore to kill the British Resident and the English that were in Cochin. The Chief had to pay the penalty for the act of his Diwan, although it was without his knowledge. A fresh treaty was concluded whereby an enhanced tribute of about 2,76,000 rupees was to be paid in six annual instalments to the British Government, and a contingent force of theirs was to be stationed at Cochin, and the Raja was not to take any foreigners in service without the sanction of the Paramount Power, who on its part undertook to protect the territories of the Raja against all enemies. In 1818 A.D. the tribute was reduced to two lacs, and it has remained so till now.

In 1839 A.D. the British Resident took charge of the State, owing to mal-administration on the part of the Raja, which however, was handed back to him when the general discontent had subsided.

In 1853 A.D. came a wise and well-meaning ruler by name Ravi Varma on the *gadi*. He introduced several reforms, undertook a number of works of public utility, and gave an impetus to trade and commerce by the abolition of some of

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H. H. RAJA SIR RAMA VARMA, G.C.S.I., K.C.S.I.

RAJA OF COCHIN.

the vexatious duties on exports and imports. In 1862 A.D. the Raja received a *sanad* granting him the right of adoption. In this connection it may be mentioned here that the succession to the *gadi* of Cochin is through the female line as it is in the State of Travancore. Raja Rama Varma was made Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1871 A.D. He died in 1888 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother Raja Veera Keral Varma who ruled till 1895 A.D. On his demise his brother came to the *gadi* as Rama Varma II. He was created a K.C.S.I., in 1897 A.D. and a G.C.S.I. in 1903.

The State of Cochin is singularly diversified in its configuration and physical aspects. The hilly or eastern portion is remarkably grand, being formed by a portion of the Western Ghauts covered with dense forests, and tangled woods full of magnificent trees of teak and other valuable timber and everywhere displaying a splendid luxuriance of foliage and flowers. One of the most striking physical features of the country is the continuous chain of lagoons or back-waters. Between these and the sea is a narrow tract of sand densly covered with the well-known Indian Coco-palm the products of which form the most important commercial industry of the country. Second to this is the valuable timber yielded by the forests in the State.

With a view to impart a stimulus to commerce the Maharaja of Cochin laid out a Metre-guage line from Shoranur on the southern section of the Madras Railway to Ernakulam the present capital of the State. The line which is 65 miles in length was opened in 1902 A.D. Likewise, a tramway, and timber-slide in the forest tract have been laid over a distance of about forty miles. The soil and climate having been found congenial to rubber-trees the Maharaja has extended, during recent years, special facilities to rubber-plantations.

The Chief has full civil and criminal powers together with jurisdiction over European British subjects in regard to civil matters, and up to a certain limit in criminal matters. In regard to legislation the State has a standing committee consisting of seven members and a president. They submit a draft bill to the Diwan, who forwards it with his observations to the Government of Madras. After its return from there, it is submitted to the Raja for final approval when it becomes law. All such enactments are called Regulations.

The military force of Cochin consists of 309 infantry, 16 cavalry and 4 guns. The British contingent which was stationed at Cochin under the treaty of 1809 A.D. was withdrawn in 1900 A.D.

The total area of the State is 1,362 square miles containing 659 towns and villages whose population is about 8,15,000 inhabitants. The revenue under all heads is about 29 lacs of rupees.

The present ruler, His Highness Raja Shri Sir Rama Varma K.C.SI., G.C.S.I., F.M.U. is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Cutch.

THE State of Cutch (from the Sanskrit *Kachcha* 'foreshore') is peculiarly interesting, geographically, geologically, as well as historically. Its situation and peninsular formation is such that there is no other State like it in the whole of India. Its geological formation though complex is very important inasmuch as it has furnished a clue to the age of the Jurassic and Cretacious series. Historically too, the State has its own importance. It has been noticed by Greek writers, and appears to have formed part of Menander's kingdom in the second century B. C. The great Chinese traveller Hieun Tsiang makes special mention of it. In the 9th century A.D. the Arabs have been known to have settled on its coast.

The modern history of Cutch may be said to date from its acquisition by the Samma Rajputs of Sindh, who established themselves in the peninsula in the fourteenth century A.D. The Jadeja ('children of Jada' - a word signifying 'twin' in Sindhi) Rajputs, to which clan the ruling family of Cutch belongs, are the descendants of the Samma tribe. They are said to have emigrated from Sindh under the leadership of Jam Lakha, son of Jada. When the rest of the tribe embraced the orthodox Mahomedan faith, the Jadejas adopted a mixture of Mahomedanism and Hinduism as their religion.

Till about 1540 A.D. the Jams ruled over Cutch in three sections; but about that year, Khengarji, the ruler of the southern portion, succeeded with the assistance of the king of Ahmedabad in establishing his supremacy over the other two com-patriot rulers, and made himself master of the whole province. He obtained from the king of Ahmedabad the grant of Morvi in the north of Kathiawar, and the title of 'Rao'.

He established Bhuj, the capital of Cutch, in 1549 A.D., and thirty years later founded the important sea-port town of Mandvi, which even to this day commands the extensive trade of the province.

On the decline of the power of the kings of Ahmedabad, Bharmal, the successor of Khengarji, attempted to make himself independent, but was defeated in the attempt, and on his acknowledging the supremacy of the Emperor of Delhi, he was confirmed in his original position. For six generations from Khengarji, the Raos ascended the *masnad* in regular succession according to primogeniture; but on the death of Rao Rayadhan in 1797 A.D., Pragmalji, his third son, secured the throne to himself by murder and usurpation. But he placed Kanyoji, the son of one of his murdered brothers, in independent charge of Morvi, with a view to pacify him. Pragmalji died in 1715 A.D. During the time of his grandson Deshaji, Sir Buland Khan, the Mogul *subhedar* of Gujrath, helped the Chief of Morvi to invade Cutch; but Deshaji was successful in driving away the invaders, and fortified the town of Bhuj as a precautionary measure against any future attacks. In 1741 A.D. Deshaji was made a prisoner by his son Lakhapatji, an extravagant but very ambitious and calculating youth. He was conferred the title of 'Mirza' by the Emperor of Delhi, and that of 'Maharajadhiraj' by the King of Kabul.

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H. H. MAHARAO SAWAI SIR KHENGARJI BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.

RAO OF CUTCH.

The artistic taste in the workmen of Cutch and the present reputation of Cutch silver-ware owes its development to Rao Lakhapatji. He entertained in his service a *Vaghela* by name Ram Singh Malam, who had undertaken several voyages to Europe and picked up the rudiments of several arts, and under his guidance a school of industry was established. The Rao was also a patron of letters. He is said to have established a school to impart to his subjects a knowlege of the Brij dialect, of which he himself was a good student. He died in 1760 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Godhaji. On his death in 1778 A.D. his eldest son Rayadhanji, came to the *gadi*. He embraced the Moslem religion much to the consternation of his relatives and Hindu subjects, and gave rise to a series of feuds and unrest. At this Jamadar Fatteh Mahomad made himself all powerful in the State, and, being very ambitious, he turned his arms against Nawanagar. The British Government intervened and deputed Captain MacMurdo with a *kharita*. Before any terms could be settled upon, Fatteh Mahomad and Rao Rayadhanji died at an interval of twenty days in 1813 A.D. The successor, Rao Bharmalji, was an incompetent ruler. He was therefore dethroned, and his infant son, Deshaji, was proclaimed Rao of Cutch.

The British Government appointed a Council consisting of the Resident, the Diwan, and four other chief nobles of the State. Rao Deshaji received a liberal education and was put in charge of the administration of his State in 1833 A.D. He died in 1860 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son Pragmalji II. Rao Shri Pragmalji was a highly educated Prince like his father. He was a wise and beneficent ruler, and much of what is now seen in Cutch was begun during his regime. He died in 1876 A.D. and his son, Prince Khengarji, who was only 9 years old, was duly installed on the *gadi*. According to his father's will a Council of Regency was formed, which carried on the administration of the State till 1886 A.D., when the State was entrusted to the young Rao. The Imperial Government conferred the title of 'Sawai Bahadur' on the Rao. In 1887 A.D. the Rao proceeded to England to represent the Princes of the Bombay Presideney on the occasion of the Jubilee of the late Queen-Empress Victoria, and was created a G. C. I. E. there. The Rao is a cautious but very progressive ruler, taking great interest in the welfare of his subjects. He takes keen interest in the cause of education and works of public utility.

The military force of the State consists of 853 foot-soldiers including 281 Arabs and 254 cavalry. The State is bound by treaty to defray the expenses of the subsidiary force stationed at Bhuj by the British Government for the protection of the country.

The area of the State is 7,616 square miles (exclusive of the Runn) containing eight towns and 940 villages having 4,99,000 inhabitants, and has a total revenue of a little over 36 lacs of Rupees per annum.

The ruling Chief, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mirza Maharao Sawai Sir Khengarji Bahadur G.C.I.E., enjoys full civil and criminal powers in his territory, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Jaipur.

THE ruling family of Jaipur belongs to the Kuchwaha clan of Rajputs, one of the thirty-six royal races of India, and claims its descent from Rama, King of Ayodhya (the modern Fyzabad in Oudh), between whom and Tej Karan, generally known as Dhola Rai, who founded the Jaipur State in 967 A.D., are said to have intervened thirty-four generations. Jaipur, from an early period of its history, was divided into numerous separate principalities possessing their own rulers and their own courts, but all acknowledging the supremacy of the Mahomedan Emperors of India, to whom the Jaipur House furnished some of their most distinguished military leaders.

Among the more illustrious members of the family is Raja Man Singh (1590-1614 A.D.), the nephew and successor of Raja Bhagwan Das, whose brilliant services to the Emperor of Delhi in subduing the whole of Orissa, were rewarded by his being invested, consecutively, with the government of Bengal, Behar, and also of the Deccan.

Raja Jai Singh I, who came to the *gadi* in 1622 A.D., was a great military commander in the time of Aurangzeb, from whom he obtained the title of Mirza Raja, and the *mansub* of 6,000. Being given to vain boasting of his power, he awakened the jealousy of the Emperor, who is said to have instigated his son, Kirat Singh, to assassinate him in 1668 A.D.

In 1699 A.D., Jai Singh II, known as Sawai Jai Singh succeeded to the State. The appellation 'Sawai' expressive of the bearer's superiority over others, especially in bravery and sagacity, was conferred upon him by the Emperor, and is retained by his descendants even to this day. Jai Singh was remarkable for his intellectual capacity, his engineering and architectural skill, and his liberal contribution to science and art. He was famous as a skilled mathematician and a painstaking and accurate astronomical observer. It was during his rule that the present city of Jaipur was laid out and built, where he transferred the seat of government from the ancient capital Amber in 1728 A.D.

The destruction of the Mahomedan supremacy over the Rajput states was followed by the depredations of the Mahrattas, whose exorbitant demands literally impoverished the treasury and crippled the resources of the Jaipur State, a condition of affairs which was made all the more unsatisfactory by the wasteful extravagance and profligacy which marked the reign of Jagat Singh, who succeeded at this period (1803 A.D.). Jagat Singh was followed by his posthumous son, Jai Singh III, who died in 1835 A.D., leaving the *gadi* to Ram Singh.

In 1835 A.D. a serious riot took place in Jaipur, and British officers were murderously attacked by the rebels. The British Government at once intervened, and a Council of Regency was appointed. Maharaja Ram Singh received full powers in 1851 A.D. In the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. he assisted the British Government with all the resources at his command, for which he was rewarded with the grant of the *pargana* of Kot Kasim. In 1862 A.D. he obtained the *sanad* of adoption; in 1863 A.D. he was created G.C.S.I.; his personal salute was raised from 19 to 21 guns at the Delhi Durbar

COL. H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ SIR SAWAI MADHO SINGH BAHDUR,

G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR.

of 1877 A.D. and he was made a Counsellor of the Empire. Next year he was made a C.I.E. He died in 1880 A.D. without a male issue. Khaim Singh, the younger brother of the Thakore of Isadra, who had been adopted by him, succeeded him, under the name of Sawai Madho Singh II, and was invested with full powers in 1882 A.D.

The official connection of Jaipur with the British Government dates from 1803 A.D. when Lord Lake, with a view to exterminate the Mahrattas from Hindustan, entered into a subsidiary alliance with the Rajput Chiefs. In 1805 A.D. this treaty with Jaipur, was abrogated under the policy of Lord Cornwallis which left the State a prey to the depredations of the Mahrattas. A treaty was, however, concluded in April 1818 A.D., by which the Jaipur State was guaranteed the protection of the British Government, the Maharaja agreeing, on his part, to furnish troops at the requisition of the Government, and to pay an annual tribute of eight lacs of rupees until the revenue should exceed 40 lacs of rupees after which five sixteenths of the excess were to be paid in addition to the eight lacs. Large arrears of tribute had accumulated during a long course of misgovernment which made it necessary for the British Government to interfere in the internal administration. The tribute was found to be in excess of a fair proportion of the revenue, and, therefore, in 1842 A.D. the arrears which amounted to 42 lacs of rupees were remitted, and the annual payment was reduced from eight to four lacs of rupees. In 1871 A.D. that portion of clause 6 in the treaty of 1818 A.D. which provided for the payment of a progressive tribute, when the revenue exceeded 40 lacs of rupees a year, was rescinded by the Government of India, on the understanding that the Maharaja would correspondingly enlarge his grants for internal State improvements, a condition which has been carried out faithfully by His Highness.

Since His Highness the present Maharaja Sawai Madho Singh became the ruler of this important State, he has proved himself to be a wise, capable and enlightened administrator. The State has prospered greatly under his able rule for which he has received marks of distinction from the British Government, signifying their appreciation of his efforts to advance the interests not only of his own State but of India.

The present ruler was created a G.C.S.I. in 1896 A.D., G.C.I.E. in 1901 A.D. and G. C. V. O. in 1903 A.D. In 1904 A.D. he was made Honorary Colonel of the 13th Rajputs. He visited England in 1902 and was present at the coronation of King Edward VII.

The area of the State is 15,579 square miles with a population of about 26½ lacs. The total revenue of the State is about 65 lacs of rupees per annum.

The military force of the State consists of about 5,000 infantry divided into eight regiments, 5,000 Nagas (irregulars), 700 cavalry, 860 artillery-men, and 100 camel *sowars*, and about 110 guns of small calibre. The State further maintains an Imperial Service transport corps, which did very good service in the Chitral and Tirah campaigns.

Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. who is the present ruler is entitled to a salute of 21 guns.

Karauli.

THE Maharaja of Karauli is the head of the Yadaw clan of Rajputs, who claim descent from Krishna. The Yadawas, who have nearly always remained in or near the country of Braj round Muttra, are said to have at one time held half of Alwar and the whole of Bharatpur, Karauli, and Dholpur, besides the British districts of Gurgaon and Muttra, the greater part of Agra west of Jumna, and portions of Gwalior lying along the Chambal. In the eleventh century, Bijai Pal said to have been eighty-eighth in descent from Krishna, established himself in Bayana, now belonging to Bharatpur, and built the fort overlooking that town. His eldest son, Tahan Pal, built the well-known fort of Tahangarh, still in Karauli territory, about 1058 A.D., and, shortly afterwards, possessed himself of almost all the country now comprising the Karauli State as well as a good deal of land to the east as far as Dholpur. In 1196 A.D. in the time of Kunwar Pal, Muhammad Ghori and his general, Kutab-ud-din, first captured Bayana and then Tahangarh; and, the Yadaw territory falling into the hands of the invaders, Kunwar Pal fled to a village in the Rewah State. One of his descendants, Arjun Pal, determined to recover the territory of his ancestors, and about 1327 A.D., he captured the fort of Mandrael, and gradually took possession of most of the country formerly held by Tahan Pal. In 1348 A.D. he founded the town which is the present capital of 'Karauli'.

About a hundred years later Mahmud I of Malwa is said to have conquered the country, and to have entrusted the government of it to his son, Fitwi Khan. In the reign of Akbar (1556-1605 A.D.) the State became incorporated in the Delhi Empire, and Gopal Das, probably the most famous of the Chiefs of Karauli, appears to have been in considerable favour with the Emperor. He is mentioned as a Commander of 2,000, and is said to have laid the foundation of the fort of Agra at Akbar's request. On the decline of the Mogul power the State was so far subjugated by the Mahrattas that they exacted from it a tribute of Rs. 25,000, which, after a time, was commuted for a grant of Machilpur and its dependencies. By the treaty with the East India Company, in the year 1817 A.D., Karauli was relieved of the exactions of the Mahrattas and taken under British protection. No tribute was levied, but the Maharaja was to furnish troops according to his means on a requisition from the British Government. In 1825 A.D. while the Burmese War was proceeding, and Bharatpur was preparing for resistance under its usurper Durjan Sal, Karauli sent troops to the aid of the latter; but on the fall of the fortress of Bharatpur in 1826 A.D. the Maharaja of Karauli made humble professions of submission, and it was deemed unnecessary to take any serious notice of his conduct.

The most important event in the annals of the Karauli State was the celebrated adoption case. Narsingh Pal, a minor became Chief in 1850 A.D. and died in 1852 A.D., having adopted, a day before his death, a distant kinsman, named Bharat Pal. It was first proposed to enforce the doctrine of "lapse," but finally, the adoption of Bharat Pal was recognised. In the meantime a strong party had been formed in favour of Madan Pal, a nearer relative, whose claim was supported by the opinions of several Chiefs in Rajputana. An inquiry was ordered, and it was ascertained that the adoption of Bharat Pal was informal, by reason of the minority of Narsingh Pal, and

H. H. MAHARAJA SIR BHANWAR PAL DEO BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.

MAHARAJA OF KARAULI.

the omission of certain necessary ceremonies. Bharat Pal was, however, accepted by the Ranis, by nine of the most influential Thakurs, and by the general populace of the country, and so he was recognised as Chief in 1854 A.D. During the Mutiny of 1857 A.D., out of a spirit of loyalty towards the Paramount Power, he sent a body of troops against the Kotah mutineers; and, for these services he was created a G.C.S.I., the debt of two lacs of Rupees due by him to the British Government remitted, a dress of honour conferred on him, and the salute of the Maharajas of Karauli permanently increased from 15 to 17 guns. The usual *sanad* guaranteeing the privilege of adoption to the rulers of this State was granted in 1862 A.D., and it is curiously remarkable that the last seven Chiefs have all succeeded by adoption.

Madan Pal died in 1869 A.D. and was succeeded by his nephew, Lachman Pal, but he died very soon after, and was followed by Jai Singh whose rule, too, was short, as he died in 1875 A.D. He was succeeded by Arjun Pal who ruled till 1886 A.D. After his death Maharaja Bhanwar Pal came to the *gadi* and obtained full powers in 1889 A.D. He received the insignia of K. C. I. E. in 1894 A.D., and was made a G. C. I. E. three years later. The nobles are all Yadaw Rajputs connected with the ruling house, and are a powerful factor in the State. The more important of the nobles are Hadoti, Amargarh, Inaiti, Raontra, and Barthum, who are called *Thekanadars.* Until quite recently they often defied the authority of the Durbar. The Rao of Hadoti is looked upon as the heir to the *gadi* of Karauli when the ruling Chief leaves no direct successor behind him.

The area of the State is 1,242 square miles with a population of a little over 1⅛ lacs of people. The normal revenue of the State is about five lacs of Rupees. The State is governed by the Maharaja assisted by a Council of five members.

H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul-Chandra-Bhal, G.C.I.E. the present ruler of Karauli is entitled to a salute of 17 guns..

Kotah.

KOTAH is an offshoot of the State of Bundi. Jaitsi, one of the descendants of the rulers of Bundi, encountered a band of Koteah Bhils in a ravine on the banks of the river Chambal. The place where he killed them was walled by his son and named Kotah after the Bhils who had been destroyed by his father. Kotah came into existence as a separate State in 1625 A.D. on account of its having been granted by Shah Jahan along with 360 townships yielding a revenue of two lacs of Rupees to Madho Singh, a scion of the Bundi family.

Bhim Singh, the fourth in descent from Jagat Singh, was permitted by the Mogul Emperor to style himself 'Maharao.' He was succeeded by his eldest son Arjun Singh in 1719 A.D., who in turn was followed by his son Durjan Sal in 1724 A.D. During his rule Esari Singh of Amber attacked Kotah but was repulsed. It was in this campaign that Foujdar Zalim Singh, who shaped and moulded the destinies of the State for over half a century, came into prominence. Durjan Sal added several tracts to his dominions. Having had no issue he adopted the eldest son of his cousin Ajit Singh who came to the *gadi* in 1756 A.D. Ajit Singh died after a short rule and Chhatar Sal, the adopted son of Durjan Sal, was proclaimed Maharao in 1759 A.D.

Chhatar Sal died childless in 1765 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother Guman Singh, in whose time the Mahrattas attacked Kotah. Zalim Singh succeeded in sending away the Mahrattas by paying them six lacs of rupees. Guman Singh died in 1776 A.D. and before his death had declared Zalim Singh as Regent during the minority of his son, Umed Singh. During the reign of Maharao Umed Singh, the administration of the State was carried on by the Regent in his name. Zalim Singh was known for his justice and uprightness. It was under him that for the first time in the history of Kotah a settled form of government was introduced. European arms and methods of drill were adopted, and a definite land revenue system was introduced in the State which has very materially contributed to its prosperity. His contact with the British began in 1804 A.D., and in 1817 A.D. a treaty was concluded by which Kotah was placed under British protection. By a supplementary article in the treaty Zalim Singh got the administration vested in himself and his heirs in regular succession and perpetuity.

Zalim Singh helped the British against the Pendharees and was awarded for his services the four districts he had hitherto rented from Holkar. He declined to take them in his own name, but incorporated them with the State. Maharao Umed Singh died in 1819 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Kishor Singh, during whose time troubles arose out of the arrangement by which the principality was vested in one person and the actual administration in another. The Maharao claimed independence of the Regent. The British Government refused to recognise this. The people sided with the Maharao. The Regent called in British troops for his help. The Maharao was defeated at Mogral and went away in disgust to Nathdwara in Mewar. After a few years a reconciliation was effected with the Regent and the Maharao returned to Kotah. Zalim Singh, 'the Machiavelli of Rajasthan,' died in 1824 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Madho Singh, who was notoriously unfit for the post. He

MAJOR H. H. MAHARAO SIR UMED SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

MAHARAJA OF KOTAH.

was in turn succeeded by his son Madan Singh. Kishor Singh died in 1828 A.D. and was succeeded by his nephew Ram Singh II.

A dispute arose between Ram Singh and his minister. The British Government saw that the arrangement of a hereditary minister was unworkable. In 1838 A.D., therefore, with the consent of the Chief seventeen districts of Kotah were formed into a new principality called Jhalawar, and bestowed upon Madan Singh and his heirs. A new treaty was concluded between the Government of India and Kotah, which reduced the tribute by Rs. 80,000 and required the Maharao to keep an auxiliary force, afterwards called the Kotah Contingent. In 1862 A.D. Ram Singh received the usual *sanad* guaranteeing to him and his successors the right of adoption. He died in 1866 A.D. leaving the affairs of the State in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Ram Singh was succeeded by his son Chhatar Sal. Soon after his accession the affairs of the State went from bad to worse. At His Highness' request Nawab Faiz Ali Khan C.S.I. afterwards K.C.S.I., sometime minister of Jaipur, was entrusted with the administration of the State, subject to the advice and control of the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana. He resigned his post in 1876 A.D., and the administration was placed in the hands of a Political Agent assisted by a Council. All the State debt were gradually paid off by the end of 1885 A.D., and many reforms introduced. Chhatar Sal died in 1889 A.D. and was succeeded by his adopted son Umed Singh. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, installed on the *gadi* in 1892 A.D., and invested with full powers in 1896 A.D. He was made a K.C.S.I. in 1901 A.D., an honorary Major of the 42nd Deoli Regiment in 1903 A.D., and a G.C.I.E. in 1907 A.D.

The most important event of His Highness' reign is the restoration by the Government of India on the 1st of January 1899 A.D. 15 out of the 17 Jhalawar *parganas* which had been sliced off from Kotah in 1838 A.D. Maharao Umed Singhji takes keen interest in the welfare of his people and his administration is considered progressive. Under his enlightened reign Kotah rightly ranks among the most prosperous and best governed states of Rajputana.

The military force which the Maharao may maintain is limited to 15,000 men. The present strength, however, is 7,913 all ranks, namely, 6,650 infantry, 910 cavalry, and 353 artillery-men, with 193 guns of which 131 are serviceable.

The total area of the State is 5,684 square miles containing 2,613 towns and villages of which the population, according to the latest Census, is 6,37,834 and the gross annual revenue about 33 lacs of Rupees.

His Highness the Maharajadhiraj Maharaj Mahi-Mahendra Maharao Rajah Major Shri Umed Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.S.I., has full civil and criminal powers and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Jodhapur.

THIS is the largest and most important State in Rajputana whose ruler is the head of the Rathod clan of Rajputs. During the closing years of the 12th century, Jayachand Rathod, the ruler of Kanauj, was expelled from his capital by Muhammad Ghori in 1194 A.D. and Siahji, grandson of Jaychand, roamed about with his followers, but eventually succeeded in planting the standard of the Rathods in the sand-hills of the Luni in 1212 A.D. One of his successors, Rao Jodha, laid the foundation of the present city of Jodhapur in 1459 A.D.

Rao Maldeo, styled by Ferishta "the most powerful Prince in Hindustan," ascended the throne in 1532 A.D.; and during his time, Jodhapur was at the zenith of its power, extent, and position. He died in 1573 A.D. and was succeeded by Udai Singh, whose accession marks a fresh epoch in the history of Marwar; for, the Rathods were now forced, not only to acknowledge the supremacy of the Mogul Emperors, but to form matrimonial alliances with them. Udai Singh gave his sister, Jodhabai, in marriage to Akbar, and his daughter, Manbai, to Jahangir. Sur Singh and Gaj Singh, the two successors of Udai Singh, were warriors of great note. They acquired large territories for the Mogul Emperor in the Gujrath and the Deccan, and received several grants from him as rewards, besides which, the first was conferred the title of 'Sawai Raj', and the latter was styled *'Dalabhanjan'* and *'Dalasthambhan'* by the Emperor.

Between 1638 A.D. and 1803 A.D. six rulers came on the *gadi* of Marwar. They were more or less directly associated with the Moguls. The history of this period is extraordinarily romantic and glorious for the Rathods, and their deeds may well compare with the deeds of chivalry and heroism of medieval Europe. During this period several independent principalities were established by the offshoots of the Jodhapur house, among which may be mentioned the Rathod States of Bikaner and Kishangarh in Rajputana, and Idar and Ahmednagar in Gujrath. The princes and nobles of Marwar were renowned for their valour and became the valued allies or dreaded foes of the Mogul Emperors.

The Mahrattas at this time commenced to harass the Rajput States, who, for their own safety and political existence, formed a coalition. The Sindhia who attacked the Rajputs was defeated by them in 1787 A.D.; but nothing daunted, he soon returned with redoubled force and defeated them in the battles of Pattan and Merta. Man Singh, who was the ruler of Jodhapur at this period, refused to take any part in the affairs of the State and feigned insanity. His only son, Chattar Singh, was nominated his successor. The minister of the young prince sent envoys to Delhi to seek an alliance with the British Government, and, in 1818 A.D., a treaty was concluded by which Jodhapur was taken under British protection. Chattar Singh died soon after the treaty, whereupon his father threw off the mask of insanity and resumed the administration. Internal dissensions, however, continued, and in 1839 A.D. mis-government and general disaffection of the people had reached such a pitch that the British Government considered it expedient to interfere.

H. H. MAHARAJA SHRI SUMER SINGH SAHEB BAHADUR.

MAHARAJA OF JODHAPUR (MARWAR.)

MAJOR-GENERAL H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJA SIR PRATAP SINGH, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.D.C.,

REGENT OF JODHAPUR.

Man Singh died in 1843 A.D. without issue, and Takhta Singh, Chief of Ahmednagar who had been taken in adoption, became the ruler of Jodhapur with the concurrence of the Paramount Power. This Maharaja rendered good service to the British Government in the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. The management of the State fell into confusion on account of too good a nature of the Chief. The British Government once more intervened in 1868 A.D. and set matters right. In 1873 A.D. Takhta Singh was succeeded by his son, Jawan Singh, whose rule was characterised by a progressive policy. The two fine regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry raised by him are a direct testimony of his unswerving loyalty to the British Crown. He was created a G.C.S.I. in 1875 A.D., and subsequently his salute (ordinarily 17 guns) was first raised to 19, and then to 21 guns. He died in 1895 A.D. leaving a strong and sound administration to his only son, Sardar Singh, who was invested with powers in 1898 A.D. The administration, during the minority of Sardar Singh, was carried on by his uncle H. H, Major-General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, as Regent, assisted by a Council. The Regent not only kept up the prestige of the State and the policy of Jawan Singh, but handed the trust to his nephew in a prosperous and happy condition. Sardar Singh died in 1911 A.D. and has been succeeded by his son Kunwar Sumer Singh.

The present ruler of Jodhapur is a minor and the State is being managed by his grand-uncle His Highness Major-General Maharajadhiraj Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., L.L.D., D.C.L., and A.D.C., as Regent, assisted by a Council of six members including Maharaja Sri Zalim Singhji, who is the vice-President of the Council.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur is Honorary Major-General in the Army, Honorary Colonel Imperial Cadet Corps, and an Honorary A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor. He has not only proved himself to be a statesman and administrator but has shown himself to be a soldier. He served with the Mohmand Expedition of 1897 A.D. as Extra A.D.C. where he was wounded, and went to China in 1900 A.D. in command of the Jodhapur Imperial Service Troops. His Highness became the Maharaja of Idar in 1902 A.D., the *gadi* of which State he abdicated in order to look after the State of his grand-nephew. While Regent of Jodhapur Sir Pratap Singhji retains the titles–His Highness and Maharaja Bahadur, and enjoys a personal salute of 17 guns.

The State maintains two regiments of Imperial Service Lancers (normal strength 605 per regiment) and a local force consisting of about 600 cavalry (including camel sowars) and 2,400 infantry. The artillery numbers 254 of all ranks, and there are 121 guns of various kinds of which 75 (namely, 45 field and 30 fort) are said to be serviceable. In addition, the irregular militia, supplied by the *jahagirdars*, musters about 2,019 of whom 1,785 are mounted men and 234 infantry. The Imperial Service Regiments were raised between 1889 and 1893 A.D. and are called the Sardar Risala.

The State covers an area of 35,016 square miles and has a population according to the Census of 1911 A.D. of 20,42,967 persons. The gross revenue of the State for the year 1909-10 was Rs. 77,81,488. It pays annually to the British Government Rs. 1,08,000 as tribute and Rs. 15,000 towards the up-keep of 1500 horses.

The present Chief of the Jodhapur State is H. H. Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sumer Singh Saheb Bahadur, who is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Patiala.

PATIALA is the largest of all the Sikh States in the Punjab. A peasant named Chaudhari Phul established a small village in the territory of Nabha about the middle of the 17th century. He had two sons, Tiloka and Rama. The descendants of the former are the rulers of Nabha and Jhind, while those of the latter are the rulers of Patiala. The history of Patiala as a separate power may be said to date from 1762 A.D., in which year Ahmad Shah Durani conferred the title of 'Raja' upon Ala Singh, its chief; but it may be more justly regarded as dating from 1763 A.D. when the Sikh confederation took the fortress of Sirhind with its surrounding country from Ahmad Shah's governor. Ala Singh died in 1765 A.D. and was succeeded by his grandson Amar Singh, whose half-brother Himmat Singh also laid claim to the throne. After a hard contest the latter was allowed to retain possession of the Bhawnigarh *pargana*. In 1767 A.D. Amar Singh met Ahmad Shah on his last invasion of India at Karabawana, and received the title of 'Raja-i-Rajgan' from him.

After Ahmad Shah's departure from India, Amar Singh undertook several expeditions and largely extended his dominions. In one of these, Amar Singh turned his arms against the fortress of Govindgarh, which commanded the town of Bhatinda. After a protracted siege it was taken in 1771 A.D. Soon after this, Himmat Singh got possession of Patiala itself, but was induced to give it to Amar Singh in 1774 A.D. Amar Singh died in 1781 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Sardar Singh, during whose reign the neighbouring chiefs, who owned allegiance to Saheb Singh, rose up in arms, but they were all vanquished by him.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore determined upon seizing all the trans-Sutlej principalities. It became clear to the cis-Sutlej Chiefs that they had to choose between absorption by Ranjit Singh and the protection of the British. Accordingly in 1808 A.D., Patiala, Jhind, and Kaithal made overtures to the British Resident at Delhi. No definite promise of protection was given at the time; but in 1809 A.D., the treaty with Ranjit Singh secured the cis-Sutlej territory from further aggression on his part, and a week later the desired proclamation of protection was issued. After two years it became necessary to issue another proclamation of protection, this time to protect the cis-Sutlej Chiefs against one another. Meanwhile internal confusion in Patiala led to the armed interposition of the British Agent, who established Maharani As Kaura as Regent with sole authority. She showed administrative ability and an unbending temper, and managed the State till the death of Maharaja Saheb Singh, which took place in 1813 A.D. He was succeeded by Maharaja Karam Singh, who was largely influenced at first by his mother, and then by his minister Missar Naudha.

The Gurkha War broke out in 1814 A.D., between the English and the Gurkhas, a hardy race of mountaineers in the Himalayan tracts, in which the Patiala contingent served under Colonel Ochterlony and rendered good assistance. In reward for this, the British Government made a grant of sixteen *paraganas* in the Simla Hills to Patiala, on payment of a *nazarana* of Rs. 2,80,000. Karam Singh's government was much hampered by misunderstandings, first with his mother and later on with his younger brother, Ajit Singh. In the hostilities between the British and the Maharaja

Bourne & Shepherd, India.

H. H. MAHARAJA-I-RAJAGAN BHUPENDRA SINGH MAHINDRA BAHADUR.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

of Lahore at the close of 1845 A.D., Maharaja Karam Singh of Patiala declared his loyalty to the British, while the Maharaja of Nabha sided with the Sikhs. Karam Singh died the day after the battle of Ferozpur, and was succeeded by his son Narendra Singh, then 23 years old. He remained a staunch ally of the English in the Sikh War, as well as in the Mutiny of 1857 A.D.; and in recognition of this adherence the Paramount Power bestowed upon him the estate of Narnaul having an income of about two lacs of rupees. Maharaja Narendra Singh died in 1862 A.D. at the age of thirty-nine. He was one of the first Indian Chiefs to receive the K.C.S.I. and was also a Member of the Indian Legislative Council during Lord Canning's viceroyalty.

His only son Mahendra Singh, who was a boy ten years of age, succeeded him to the *gadi*. A Council of Regency was appointed, which carried on the administration for eight years, when Mahendra Singh was invested with full powers in 1870 A.D. The Maharaja only lived for six years after assuming powers. During his rule the Sirhind Canal was sanctioned, though it was not opened until 1882 A.D. Patiala contributed one crore and twenty three lacs of rupees to the cost of its construction. The Maharaja was liberal in measures connected with the improvement and general well-being of his country. He gave Rs. 70,000 to the University College, Lahore; and in 1873 A.D. he placed ten lacs of rupees at the disposal of the British Government for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Bengal. In 1875 A.D., the Mahendra College was founded for the promotion of higher education in the State. Mahendra Singh died suddenly in 1876 A.D. He received the G.C.S.I. in 1871 A.D. He was succeeded by his infant son Tikaji Rajendra Singh.

A long minority followed; for, Maharaja Rajendra Singh was only four years old when his father died. During his period of non-age, which came to end in 1890 A.D. the administration was carried on by a Council of Regency, composed of three officials under the presidency of Sardar Sir Dewa Singh, K.C.S.I. The finances of the State were carefully watched and considerable saving effected, from which have been met the charges in connection with the Sirhind Canal and the Broad-gauge line of railway between Rajpura, Patiala and Bhatinda. The Maharaja was the first chief to organize a corps of Imperial Service troops and served with a regiment of these in the Tirah expedition of 1897 A.D. Maharaja Rajendra Singh died in 1900 A.D. and was succeeded by his son the present Maharaja Bhupendra Singh. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

In 1900 A.D. it was decided by the Government of India to appoint a Political Agent for Patiala, and the other two Phulkian States of Jhind and Nabha were included in the Agency, to which was afterwards added the Mahomedan State of Bahawalpur. The head-quarters of the Agency are at Patiala.

The area of the State is nearly five thousand square miles with about 16 lacs of population, and its revenue in normal years amounts to a little over 60 lacs of rupees.

The present ruler, H. H. Maharaja Raja-i-Rajgan Mansural-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Farzind-i-Khas Daulat-i-Inglishia Shri Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Bhupendra Singh Mahindra Bahadur, is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Rewa.

REWA is a treaty State in Baghelkhand Agency, Central India. Its Chiefs are Bagel or *Vaghel* Rajputs descended from the Solanki clan which ruled over Gujrath from the eighth to the thirteenth century. Veerdhaval, the ruling prince of the province of Gujrath, had two sons, Sukha Deo, and Vyaghra Deo also called Beeag Deo, of whom the latter left his house in 580 A.D. and went into Northern India in quest of fortune, where he made himself master of the fort of Murpha near the modern Kalinjar. Gradually he extended his dominions on all sides, and, before his death, became master of most of the territory between Kalpee and Chandalgarh. Beeag Deo died in 615 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Karan Deo.

Karan Deo was a prince full of spirit and ambition. He added to his possessions a large portion of what at present constitutes Rewa and called it Bagelkhand. He married the daughter of the Raja of Mandala, and obtained the famous fort of Bandhugarh as a dowry. Here he removed his court. The period between this Chief's rule and that of Beerbhan Deo is more or less uneventful. During the reign of Beerbhan Deo, the Mogul Emperor Humayun was forced by Sher Khan the Afgan to fly from Delhi. The Mogul Emperor took refuge in Umarkote, in Sindh. The Begum of the unfortunate Emperor, known as Choli Begum in Baghelkhand, was in a distressing condition and had to take rest in the vicinity of Bandhugarh. Beerbhan Deo did all he could to make her comfortable, and generously offered her shelter. She expressed her anxiety to join her husband, whereupon Beerbhan Deo sent her to Umarkote under a strong escort, regardless of incurring the displeasure of the Afgan. Humayun was naturally pleased with the hospitality and kindness shown to his consort. Akbar, the Mogul Emperor of immortal fame, was the son born at Umarkote, who looked upon Beerbhan Deo with feelings of gratefulness.

The third ruler from Beerbhan was Vikramaditya Singh who came to the throne in 1618 A.D. and, although, it is said, he founded the town of Rewa at the confluence of the Vichchia and Bihar, yet, in all probability, he added palaces and other buildings to the already existing town.

It was during the reign of Jai Singh Deo that British influence was first established in Rewa in 1809 A.D., in connexion with the extirpation of the Pendharees. Although Jai Singh Deo was a soldier, he lacked administrative tact, and, as a consequence, there was great disorder and discontent in the State; and, but for the timely aid of the British, an open rebellion would have broken out. Jai Singh Deo abdicated the throne in favour of his eldest son Vishwanath Singh in 1813 A.D. This Chief entrusted the State to his eldest son Raghuraj Singh in 1843 A.D. and went about visiting holy places.

Raghuraj Singh faithfully assisted the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. for which the *parganas* of Shohagpur and Amarkantak, which had been seized by the Mahrattas in the beginning of the century, were restored to him. In 1864 A.D. he was made a K. C. S. I. and his salute of 17 guns was increased to 19. He died in 1880 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Raman Singh, who was only three years of age at the time. During his minority the State was, as has generally

H. H. MAHARAJA SIR VENKAT RAMAN SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.

MAHARAJA OF REWA.

been the case, managed by a Council of Regency under the control of the Political Agent, Baghelkhand. Maharaja Raman Singh was created a G. C. S. I. in 1897 A.D. in recognition of his famine policy at the time, which was characterised by judicious liberality and forethought.

The State of Rewa is rich in mineral products, of which the most important is coal from the Umaria mines, the mining rights over which were ceded to the Government of India in 1885 A.D. on the annual payment of a certain amount of royalty. The geology of Rewa is particularly interesting, as it contains type-areas of several important series within its limits, and almost every formation met within the State yields products of value. The forests of Rewa are very extensive and of considerable commercial value. Till 1875 A.D. no proper supervision was exercised over them, but since then a systematic management has been introduced, and certain tracts now carefully protected against the inroads of the jungle tribes, who practise the *dahiya* (shifting) cultivation in which trees are felled, burnt, and seed sown in their ashes.

The country possessed by the Chief of Rewa is covered with old remains, almost every village having in it, or in its vicinity, signs of former habitation, but these have not yet been fully examined, and is an open field for the archæologist and antiquarian.

The State forces consist of 1,140 infantry, 574 cavalry, and 13 guns.

The area of the State is 3,778 square miles, containing four towns and 5,565 villages, having a population of 13,27,390 inhabitants. The total revenue of the State under all heads is Rs. 29,08,000.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur G. C. S. I. has first class powers including that of life and death over his subjects, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

Tonk.

THE State of Tonk is situated partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India. Its territory consists of six districts which are separated by varying distances from each other. Of these, Tonk, Aligarh, and Nimbahera come within Rajputana; while Chhabra, Pirawa, and Sironj come in Central India. Each of these districts has its own configuration and climate. The building up and formation of this State has been very peculiar. It has grown out of an accretion of territory conglomerated by an adventurer according to circumstances.

The family of the ruler of Tonk is Pathan or more accurately Afgan. Tale Khan, a Pathan of Buner, left his home and travelled on up to Rohilkhand, where he took up a small service with a Rohila Soldier. His grandson, the famous Amir Khan, a mere adventurer, relying on the strength of his right arm and his good sword rose within the short space of thirty years to be the commander of a large army in the service of Maharaja Yashwantrao Holkar. It was one of the stipulations of the compact between Amir Khan and Holkar that they should share equally in all plunder and conquest; and accordingly, Amir Khan got the district of Sironj in 1798 A.D. To this were added, one after another, the districts mentioned above.

When the British entered Malwa, Amir Khan with his characteristic astuteness sought their protection. After certain amount of negotiation, Amir Khan was guaranteed the possession of all the lands he held under grants from Holkar, on condition of his abandoning his predatory system of conquest and his connection with the Pendharees, disbanding his battalions of disciplined regiments and the Pathan cavalry. A treaty was concluded on these lines in 1817 A.D. Rampura, now called Aligarh, was made a free grant by the British Government to Amir Khan.

Nawab Amir Khan, originally no more than a free-booter, and dreaded everywhere throughout India, died in 1834 A.D.; and was succeeded by his son Wazir Mohammad Khan. During the Mutiny of 1857 A.D., he signally defeated Tatya Topi and the Nawab of Banda in their combined attack on the fort of Tonk. He rendered very good help to the British at this critical period, for which his salute was raised from 15 to 17 guns; and in 1862 A.D. he received the *sanad* guaranteeing to his family the succession to the *masnad* according to Mohamedan law of inheritance. His son and successor, Mohammad Ali Khan, made himself very unpopular with his subjects, and was moreover treacherous in his conduct. He was discovered to have abetted the attack on the Thakore of Lawa, for which he was deposed in 1867 A.D. and placed under surveillance at Benares, where he died in 1895 A.D. As a mark of displeasure the salute of the ruler of the State was reduced to 11 guns, which, however, was restored in the time of Mohammad Ali Khan's successors in 1878 A.D.

Mahammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, the son of the deposed ruler, was placed on the *masnad* in 1867 A.D., the management of the State was kept in the hands of a Council of Regency for about two years, and it was handed over to the Nawab in 1870 A.D. He introduced a regular survey and settlement in his territory, opened a railway line in the Chhabra district, laid out a number of metalled roads, established regular courts

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H. H. NAWAB SIR MAHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.

NAWAB OF TONK.

of justice, and is in every way a ruler who takes interest in the well-being of his subjects. He was created a G. C. I. E. in 1890 A.D. by the Paramount Power to mark its appreciation of his rule.

The administration is ordinarily carried on by the Nawab assisted by a Council; but, recently, the British Government has directed that the Political Agent, subject to the control of the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, is to supervise and guide the management, a course that has been adopted to extricate the State from indebtedness.

The total area of the State is about 2,553 square miles, of which a little less than half is in Rajputana, and the remaining in Central India. The number of towns and villages in the State has been computed to be nearly 1,300 and the population which was 3,38,000 in the year 1881 A.D has gone down to 2,73,000 in the year 1901 A.D., a feature ascribed to the famine of 1899-1900 A.D. and the virulent type of fever that followed it.

The normal annual revenue of the State is about eleven lacs of rupees of which nearly three-fourth is derived from land. The State is now in debt to the extent of about fourteen lacs of rupees.

The State of Tonk having been carved out by a soldier of fortune its military force was naturally very large; but it has been considerably reduced and now numbers 1,732 of all ranks comprising 1,046 infantry, 443 cavalry, 243 artillery-men, and 82 guns of which 74 are believed to be serviceable.

His Highness Amin-ud-daula Vazir-ul-mulk Sir mahammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Daulat Jung G. C. S. I. the present ruler has full powers, civil and criminal as in other states of similar status, and enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

RAJPUTANA.

Herzog & Higgins, Mhow.

H. H. MAHARAJA SIR SAWAI JAI SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.

MAHARAJA OF ALWAR.

Alwar.

THE chiefs of Alwar belong to the Lalawat branch of the Naruka Rajputs whose ancestor, Rao Kalyan Singh, flourished under Jai Singh, the first Mirza Raja of Jaipur, and received from him in *jahagir* the estate of Macheri about 1671 A.D. His descendant, Pratap Singh, was a man of great vigour, courage and address. He distinguished himself by his valour and tact, and succeeded in establishing an independent state for himself in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He defeated the Jats at Barsana and Dig, and for his gallant services received the title of 'Rao Raja' from the Emperor Shah Alam II. He conquered the fort of Alwar in 1775 A.D. and established his capital there. He died in 1791 A.D.

Pratap Singh was succeeded by his adopted son, Bakhtawar Singh, who completed the conquest of the remaining territories about Alwar. At the commencement of the Mahratta War, he allied himself with the British, and co-operated with Lord Lake. After the famous battle of Laswari (Nov. 1st, 1803 A.D.), in which the Mahrattas were practically annihilated, a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded with Bakhtawar Singh on the 14th November 1803 A.D. Bakhtawar Singh died in 1815 A.D., and two claimants to the throne came forward; one was Banni Singh, his nephew, and the other Balwant Singh, his illegitimate son. A make-shift arrangement was sanctioned by the Government, according to which Banni Singh was to have the title, while Balwant Singh was to exercise the power. In 1824 A.D. Banni Singh seized the reins of administration and made his cousin a prisoner. He ruled till the year 1857 A.D. But before that, he proved his loyalty to the British Government by sending some troops and four guns to the assistance of the beleaguered garrison at Agra.

Banni Singh was succeeded by his son, Sheodan Singh, then about twelve years of age. He was found incapable of ruling efficiently, and hence was deprived of his power in the year 1870 A.D.; he died in 1874 A.D. leaving no legitimate descendant, lineal or adopted. The State consequently escheated to Government, but it was decided to allow the selection of a ruler from the collateral branches of the late chief's family. The choice fell upon Thakur Mangal Singh of Thana, who was accordingly recognised by Government as ruler of Alwar. He was invested with ruling powers in 1877 A.D. Mangal Singh was the first pupil to join the Mayo College at Ajmere; and the first chief to accept the Native Coinage Act of 1876 A.D. In 1885 A.D. he was gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army. In 1886 A.D. he was created a G.C.S.I., and in 1889 A.D. the hereditary title of 'Maharaja' was bestowed upon him. Maharaja Mangal Singh died in the year 1892 A.D. and was succeeded by his only son, Jai Singh, the present Chief, who was invested with powers in 1903 A.D. During his minority the administration was carried on by a council acting under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

The area of the State is 3,141 square miles, the population being 8,28,487 according to the census of 1901 A.D. The total revenue of the State is Rs. 32,00,000.

H. H. Maharaja Sir Sawai Jai Singh Bahadur K.C.S.I. is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Banswara.

THE greater part of the state, now styled Banswara, was formerly ruled by the chiefs of Dungarpur, and it became a separate state about 1530 A.D. The chiefs of Banswara belong to a junior branch of the Dungarpur family, and consequently, they are Sesodia Rajputs of the Aharia sept. Of the subsequent chiefs, two are worthy of mention; namely, Kushal Singh, who towards the end of the seventeenth century is said to have wrested from the Bhils, the country in the south-east and called it Kushalgarh after himself; and Prithwi Singh (1747-86), who plundered the neighbouring state of Sunth and seized its districts of Chilkhari in the south-east of Banswara. These two tracts are now held respectively by the Raos of Kushalgarh and Garhi, two of the principal nobles of the Banswara Durbar.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, Banswara became more or less subject to the Mahrattas and paid tribute to the Raja of Dhar. In 1812 A.D. the Maharawal offered to become tributary to the British Government on condition of the expulsion of the Mahrattas, but no definite relations were formed with him till the end of 1818 A.D. By the treaty then concluded, he agreed to act in subordinate co-operation and settled his affairs in accordance with the advice of the British Government.

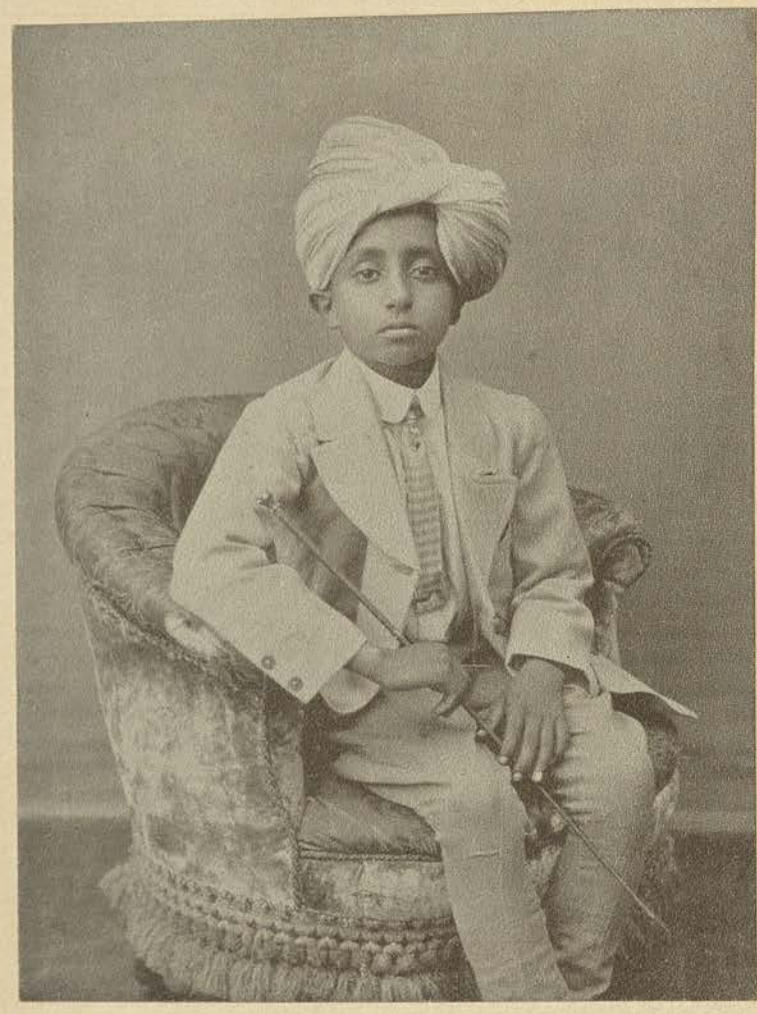
The late Maharawal, Luchman Singh, who came to the *gadi* in 1844 A.D. ruled the Banswara State with tact and zeal for a period of 61 years. He died in the year 1905 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Shambhu Singh, who was born in October 1868 A.D. and was invested with ruling powers in 1906 A.D. He has been conducting the administration in an efficient manner.

The area of Banswara State is 1,946 square miles, with a population of 1,65,350 souls. The normal revenue of the State excluding the income of the nobles is about Rs. 1,75,000.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharawal Shri Shambhu Singh Bahadur, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

H. H. MAHARAWAL SHRI SHAMBHU SINGH BAHADUR.

MAHARAWAL OF BANSWARA.



HIS HIGHNESS THE RANA OF DHOLPUR.

Dholpur.

THE family of the Ranas of Dholpur goes back to the eleventh century, when in 1068 A.D. Jai Singh is said to have acquired lands near Bairat, to the south of Alwar. He was a loyal and faithful adherent of Anang Rao Pawar, Emperor of Delhi, who gave him the title of 'Rana', and the right to use the royal umbrella and the chowri or yak-tail.

Palan Singh, a century later, transferred his allegiance on the fall of the Tuars to Prithi Raj Chohan, and was slain at his side in 1175 A.D. in the raid which he made in order to carry off Sanyogita, Princess of Kanauj. His son, Birhan Pal, settled in 1195 A.D. at Bamrolia, near Agra. From this place the family takes its present name, and there it remained until 1367 A.D. when it was turned out by the Mahomedan *Subhedar* of Agra. Rana Ratan Pal, the eighth from Birhan Pal, who went to Bamrolia, recrossed the Chambal river to Gwalior, and joined the Tuar Chieftain.

Sugan Dev, the fifth from Ratan Pal, was formally invested, after a successful expedition by Raja Man Singh of Gwalior with the kingdom of Gohad, of which he became Rana in 1505 A.D. This position was confirmed by Sikandar Lodi. At Gohad these Jat Ranas remained for eleven generations, and held fifty-six *mahals* or districts, with a revenue of 66 lacs. In 1761 A.D. Rana Bhim Singh became possessed of Gwalior, which he held for six years. The Mahrattas took it, but after the conclusion by Maharana Chattar Pal of a treaty with the British Government under Warren Hastings, it was again retaken.

Treachery on the part of the Rana ended in his losing Gohad and Gwalior to Sindhia. Gwalior fell by the treachery of the garrison, and the Rani of Chattar Pal blew herself up with her followers. Kirat Singh, the son of Chattar Pal, was homeless for nineteen years, but was restored by the British Government in 1803 A.D. to the greater part of Gohad. In 1805 this was given up to Sindhia, and the smaller territory of Dholpur, Bari, and Rajkhera was made over to the Rana in exchange.

The feud between the houses of Sindhia and Dholpur was only abandoned in 1875 A.D. when Maharaja Jayaji Rao Sindhia visited Maharaja Nihal Singh at Dholpur and made friendship with him.

The Chief, Bhagwant Singh, was loyal to the British Goverment in 1857 A.D. On his death in 1870 A.D. his grandson, Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh succeeded him. He was born in 1863 A.D. and died in 1901 A.D. He was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, who too did not live long to rule over Dholpur. He died recently and his minor son has succeeded him.

The area of Dholpur is 1,154 square miles, and the population 2,71,496 and the State revenue Rs. 8,44,197. The administration of Dholpur is under the management of a Council of Regency, which is supervised by a British officer.

The Rana is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Dungarpur.

THE founder of this family was Mahas, son of Karan and grandson of Samarsi of Mewar, who was driven from Chitore by his brother-in-law, the Chief of Jhalor, and who, rather than fight, established himself in the hills south of Udaipur, thus forming a separate division of the Aharea sept, the younger one being thence-forward termed the Sesodia family. The Dungarpur chronicle says that he voluntarily gave up Chitore to his younger brother, at the wish of his father Karansi, and retired to Delhi about the end of the twelfth century, where the Emperor received him with distinction. On Sibardi, the ninth in descent, was conferred the sovereignty of Bagor, on condition of his wresting the country from a troglodyte named Chosuari Mal, who was committing great enormities. This person was conquered in 1248, and Bagor became independent with Baroda, near the present Dungarpur, as its chief town. Sibardi, its Rawal, moved the capital to Gulliakot; and his son, Gir Singh, by a stratagem, slew Dungar, a noted Bhil, with his followers, when they were stupefied with drink, seized his lands, and founded Dungarpur.

Udai Singh, the ninth prince in descent from the last-named Rawal, was killed in a battle; and, when dying, divided his country, giving that west of the river Myhe to his eldest son, Prithi Raj, and that to the east to his younger son, Jug Mal, thus forming the two states of Dungarpur and Banswara.

Jaswant Singh, the twelfth from Prithiraj, who was incompetent and addicted to the lowest vices, was dethroned by the British Government, and banished to Brindaban, where, before his death, he adopted Dalpat Singh, the second son of the Chief of Pratabgarh. This Chief reigned for a short time at Dungarpur, and in 1884 A.D. succeeded at Partabgarh. He adopted Udai Singh, as his successor at Dungarpur. Udai Singh was followed by Khuman Singh who died in 1898 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, H. H. The Maharawal Bijai Singh, on the *gadi* of Dungarpur in the same year.

The State was tributary to Dhar in Malwa, which transferred its rights to the British Government. The State pays about Rs, 27,387 as tribute. Its area is 1,447 square miles, its population 1,65,400, and the revenue Rs, 1,82,226.

Dungarpur stands on the side of a small lake about 18 miles from the British cantonment of Kherawara in the Mewar hill tracts. The State is chiefly inhabited by Bhils.

The present Chief of Dungarpur is His Highness Maharawal Bijai Singh Bahadur and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Bourne & Shepherd, India.

H. H. MAHARAWAL BIJAI SINGH BAHADUR.

MAHARAWAL OF DUNGARPUR.

H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJA MAHARWAL SHALIVAHAN BAHADUR.

MAHARAWAL OF JAISALMER.

Jaisalmer.

JAISALMER is founded by a very ancient family descended from the Yadawas or Jadhawas of the Chandra-Bansi or lunar race, who were paramount in India at a very early period. The descendants of this race settled beyond the Indus, and one of them founded Ghizni in Afganistan from where the tribe was driven into the Punjab part of which was conquered by Shalivahan, who founded Shalbhanpur after his name, which has been identified with Sialkot. His son Bhatti, a great warrior, gave his name to the clan in 280 A.D., and founded the city called Bhatner in the Punjab. After several moves, the Jadhawas settled in the desert of India, and in 1156 A.D. founded the town of Jaisalmer which was named after Jaisal, who became the first Maharawal. The town stands on a low ridge of lime-stone hills. Emperor Allauddin sacked the place in 1204 A.D. The twenty-fifth Maharawal Sabal Singh acknowledged the supremacy of the Moguls in 1650 A.D. and got the command of 6,000 horse, and the Fish Insignia *(Mahi Maratib)*. The family was now at the height of its power, as it held the whole of Bahawalpur and many districts in Marwar and Bikaner.

Maharawal Mulraj was the first prince with whom the British Government entered into a treaty of unity and friendship in 1818 A.D. He died in 1820 A.D. and was succeeded by his grandson Maharawal Gaj Singh. In 1826 A.D. Ratan Singh, the Chief of Bikaner, sent a large army against Gaj Singh, which marched up to a few miles of Jaisalmer. Maharawal Gaj Singh prepared to meet it; but the British Government and the Maharana of Udaipur interfered and the dispute was amicably settled.

During the war with the Amirs of Sindh in 1838 A.D., Maharawal Gaj Singh supplied camels to the British Government for transporting their army to Sindh. In 1844 A.D., the forts of Shahgarh, Garsia. and Ghosaru, which were once under the sway of Jaisalmer Chiefs, were recovered from Amir Ali Murad and restored to Gaj Singh by the British in recognition of his services to them. Gaj Singh died in 1846 A.D. and was succeeded by Ranjit Singh. In 1862 A.D. the *sanaa* of adoption was granted to the Jaisalmer Chief. Maharawal Ranjit Singh died in 1864 A.D. without issue, and his younger brother Bairi Sal succeeded him. Maharawal Bairi Sal was granted an Imperial flag in honour of the Queen of England being proclaimed 'Empress of India' at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st January 1877 A.D.

On the death of Maharawal Bairi Sal in 1891 A.D., the present Chief was adopted by the widows of Bairi Sal and with the concurrence of the Paramount Power was placed on the *gadi* as His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shalivahan Bahadur. In 1908 A.D. the Maharawal was invested with full powers of administration and since then he has been ruling his State with credit.

The area of State is 16,060 square miles with a population of 75,370 and revenue of nearly one lac of rupees.

The Maharawal of Jaisalmer State has a salute of 15 guns and possesses full civil and criminal powers.

Bourne & Shepherd, India.

H. H. MAHARAWAL BIJAI SINGH BAHADUR.

MAHARAWAL OF DUNGARPUR.

Jhalawar.

THE Rulers of Jhalawar belong to the Jhala clan of Rajputs, which has given its name to the State. The founder of the family was one Bhao Singh, who came to Rajputana from Halwad in Kattiawar. His son, Madho Singh, coming to Kotah in the time of Maharao Bhim Singh, was appointed *Faujdar* or Commander of the State-troops, and received the estate of Nanta as *jahagir*. The post and the *jahagir* became hereditary in the family, and Madho Singh's great-grandson, the famous Zalim Singh, succeeded to both in 1758 A.D. when only eighteen years of age. Three years later, he was the means of securing a great victory for the Kotah troops over the Jaipur army at Bhatwara. Subsequently, however, the relations between him and the Maharao Guman Singh of Kotah became strained. Consequently he went away to Udaipur, where he did good service and received from the Maharana, the title of Raj-Rana. Later on he returned to Kotah and was reconciled to the Maharao. In 1771 A.D. when the Maharao was on his death-bed, he sent for Zalim Singh and charged him with the care of his son, Umed Singh, and his State. From this time Raj-Rana Zalim Singh was the real ruler of Kotah, and raised it to a state of high prosperity under his administration, which lasted for more than fifty years. Through his agency a treaty was made with the British Government in 1817 A.D., by which Kotah was taken under British protection; and by a supplementary article added in 1818 A.D. the entire administration of the State was vested in Raj-Rana Zalim Singh and his heirs, in regular succession and perpetuity. Raj-Rana Zalim Singh was a great statesman, and the services he rendered to the Kotah State and the British Government, are matters of history. It was in recognition of these services that when the arrangements made in 1818 A.D. were found unworkable, the British Government made a separate provision for Raj-Rana Zalim Singh's descendants, and made over to his grandson, Madan Singh, and his heirs and successors, seventeen districts taken from Kotah, yielding a revenue of twelve lacs of rupees a year. This was the origin of the State of Jhalawar, which by the treaty of 1838 A.D. was taken under British protection.

The present Raj-Rana, who is a descendant of Madho Singh, the first Jhala *Faujdar* of Kotah, was born on the 4th of September 1874 A.D. He entered the Mayo College, Ajmer, in 1881 A.D., and left it in 1891 A.D. While there he distinguished himself both in his studies and outdoor sports.

Raj-Rana Bhawani Singh was selected by the British Government to succeed the ex-Raj-Rana Zalim Singh in 1897 A.D., and was installed on the *gadi* in 1899 A.D., being at the same time invested with full powers by Sir Arthur Martindale, the then Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

No sooner had His Highness taken the reins of administration in his hands, than he had to contend with the dire famine of 1899-1900 A.D. He at once opened relief works and poor-houses, which saved the lives of thousands; and at the same time he caused large quantities of food-grains to be imported from the United Provinces and to be sold to the State employees as also to the general public, at prices much below the current rate. Moreover, one of his first acts on his accession to the *gadi* was the grant of remission of Rs. 3,64,627, in the arrears of rent due to the State.

H. H. RAJ RANA SIR BHAWANI SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.

RAJ RANA OF JHALAWAR.

In 1904 A.D., His Highness proceeded to Europe for the benefit of his health; and after visiting England and most of the countries of Europe, returned to India in November of the same year. While in England, he was received in audience by His Majesty, the late King-Emperor, at Buckingham Palace. While at Marienbad, His Imperial Majesty often met him and showed him great consideration. The travel to Europe widened his views on all matters, and ever since his return from there, he has been trying to improve the condition of his subjects in various ways.

The more important reforms introduced by His Highness in the State are:— (1) Adoption of the Imperial Postal Union, (2) Introduction of British Currency and Weights. (3) Introduction of the Nagri script in the Courts and Offices of the State. (4) Remission of a number of petty vexatious cesses.

In May 1908 A.D. His Highness was created Knight Commander of the Exalted Order of the Star of India, and received the insignia at the investiture held in Calcutta in February 1909 A.D.

The military force of the State consists of 100 cavalry, 71 gunners, with 45 serviceable guns and 420 infantry.

The area of the Jhalawar State is 808 square miles and a population of 96,153 according to the Census of 1911 A.D. The number of villages in the State is 461, and the gross revenue, based on an average of the past five years, is roughly between 4½ and 5 lacs. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 30,000 a year to the Imperial Government.

The present ruler of Jhalawar, His Highness Raj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur K. C. S. I., is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Khetri.

THE Chiefs of Khetri belong to the Shekhawat clan of Kachhwaha Rajputs, who are descended from Shekhaji, grandson of Balaji, fourth son of Raja Udai Karan of Amber (1367-1388). Shekhaji, not being content with his ancestral appanage of Amritsar, ventured into the inhospitable deserts now called *Shekhawati*, which were then "no man's land." His great grandson, Rai Sal, was created a *Durbari* by Akbar, and his territories were extended; a later descendant, Sardul Singh, wrested Shinijhun from the Kayamkhani Nawabs.

For many generations the Shekhawats continued to be hardy free-booters and free-lances, and Sir Walter Scott's picture of the Borderer might well have been drawn from them; however, Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the founder of the city of Jaipur, forced them to relinquish this semi independence, and from his time they have all been dependent on and tributary to Jaipur.

Bhopal Singh, grandson of Sardul Singh, captured Khetri (then a small village) from the Nirban Rajputs; here he settled down and built a fort which he named Bhopalgarh after himself. His son, Abhai Singh, who received the title of 'Raja' from the Jaipur Durbar, sent three hundred cavalry to help Lord Lake, and they renderd a good account of themselves at the capture of Agra and the battle of Laswari in 1803 A.D. In the war that followed with Holkar, Abhai Singh placed 3,000 Rajput horse and foot at the disposal of the British; part of this force was employed in clearing Narnaul and the neighbourhood of Delhi, of the Mahrattas, and part being in the unfortunate expedition of Colonel Monson was cut down to a man. For these services the *pargana* of Kot Putli was given to Abhai Singh in 1806 A.D. as a *jahagir* in perpetuity, without any tribute to be paid. When negotiations between the Company and the Rajputana Chiefs were being delayed, Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe issued a provisional *sanad* to Raja Abhai Singh, promising him that he would be recognised, whether any alliance between Jaipur and the Company took place or not.

After two uneventful reigns came Raja Fateh Singh, who was a well educated man, and made a special study of medicine. He was succeeded by Raja Ajit Singh, who did much to improve the resources of the State. His only son, Jai Singh, was born at Agra, and succeeded his father in 1900 A.D. He joined the Mayo College in 1904 A.D. He was a boy of great promise, whose good nature and cheerfulness endeared him to all he met. While studying at the college he contracted pthisis at Khetri during the Christmas holidays of 1909, and succumbed to this dreadful disease on March 3rd, 1910 A.D. at Jaipur, and his untimely death cast a gloom over Khetri. The late Chief has left a minor son and the administration is being carried on by a Regency.

The State of Khetri has an area of about 80 miles and a population of about nine thousand. The Chiefship consists of three towns and 255 villages. The normal income of the State is about five lacs of rupees. The Raja pays to the Jaipur Durbar a tribute of Rs. 73,780.

Bourne & Shepherd, India.

THE LATE CHIEF RAJA JAI SINGH WITH HIS MINOR SON.

THE PRESENT CIEF OF KHETRI.

Bourne & Shepherd, India.

CAPTAIN H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJA SIR MADAN SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.

MAHARAJA OF KISHANGARH.

Kishangarh.

THE Kishangarh State was founded in 1594 A.D. by Kishan Singh, the ninth son of Udai Singh, chief of Jodhapur. He was allowed by Shah Jahan to set up a separate State as the price of the murder of Govind Das, the confidential adviser of Raja Gaj Singh, who had refused to help the Emperor when as Prince Khuram he was in rebellion against his father. Most of the land, which was granted or seized, was held by Jats.

Many of the Kishangarh chiefs were great soldiers and rendered good services to the Empire, but their dominions were preserved rather by bending to the storm, when all Rajputana suffered from the raids of the Mahrattas, than by resisting it. Bahadar Singh of Kishangarh aided the Mahrattas against his countrymen in 1790 A.D., and 1791 A.D. at the battles of Pattan and Merta under Kalian Singh, his successor. In 1818 A.D. the treay was made with the British Government which ensured protection to Kishangarh.

The Chief soon showed want of principle and every sign of insanity, and, after much trouble, abdicated in favour of his son, Mokam Singh, who was succeeded by Prithi Singh in 1841 A.D. This Chief ruled in a fraternal manner and was much esteemed.

Several of the highest chiefs in Rajputana formed matrimonial alliances with his family. He was succeeded in 1880 A.D. by H. H. Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E. and after his death, by his son, the present ruler, Maharaja Sir Madan Singh.

Political relations with the Kishangarh State date from the conclusion of the treaties of 1818 A.D., which were entered into with the different Rajput states by the British Government as part of a general scheme for the suppression of the Pendharees by whom the country was at that time overrun. The treaty with Kishangarh consists of eight articles and contains the usual conditions of protection on the part of the British Government, and subordinate co-operation and abstinence from political correspondence on the part of the Chief.

The Maharaja espoused the British cause during the Mutiny of 1857-58 A.D., and has at all times proved a warm and loyal supporter and well-wisher of the British Government.

The area of the State extends over 858 square miles and has a population of 1,25,516, with a revenue of Rs. 4,09,868.

The capital of Kishangarh is picturesquely situated on the lake. The fort and the palace overlook the waters and close by them lies the town with hills beyond it.

The present ruler of Kishangarh is Captain His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sir Madan Singh Bahadur K.C.I.E. and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Pratabgarh.

THE Pratabgarh family is descended from Khim Singh, second son of Rana Mokalji and younger brother of Rana Kumbha, who held the throne of Mewar from 1419 A.D. to 1474 A.D. Khim Singh's second son became possessed of the estate of Sadri in Mewar. His eldest son, Bhag Singh, sacrificed his life in order to save that of Udai Singh, the infant son of Rana Sang, at Chitor in 1535 A.D.

His grandson, Bhikaji, killed a powerful Bhil chief named Dev, and built the town of Devgarh or Deolia in 1561 A.D., thus founding a separate state.

Bhawa, grandson of Bhikaji, is said to have sheltered Mohabat Khan after his defeat by the Emperor Jahangir. When restored to power, that official furthered the cause of Hari Singh, Bhawa's grandson, at Delhi, and he was recognised as an independent chief by the Emperor Shah Jahan. He gradually brought into subjection the whole tract which is now known as Pratabgarh. He was granted the title of Maharajadhiraj Maharawat. In 1674 A.D. Hari Singh's son, Pratab Singh, founded the town of Pratabgarh. An attempt of Mewar to recover Kanthal (the estate which Shah Jahan had given to Hari Singh,) led to the death of the Rana Ram Singh. Prithi Singh, who succeeded in 1708 A.D. was granted the right to coin money, which was re-granted, fifty years later, to his grandson, Salim Singh. The Salim Shahi rupees are still current in these districts. In the reign of Sanwant Singh (1775 A.D. to 1824 A.D.) the country was over-run by the Mahrattas, and was saved by a tribute of Rs. 70,000 (Salim Shahi) being paid to Holkar. This is still paid through the British Government, with whom a treaty was signed in 1818 A.D.

During the later days of Sanwant Singh, his son Dip Singh, who administered the State for a time, proved very objectionable as a ruler, and was removed and banished by order of the British Government. The State fell into much disorder in the close of his reign, and when he died in 1844 A.D. he left no real heir according to Hindu law, because his only grandson, Dalpat Singh, had been adopted into the Dungarpur family, the head of which he had become in 1825 A.D. It was arranged, however, that this Chief should succeed at Pratabgarh and act as Regent on behalf of his adopted son, Udai Singh, at Dungarpur. After eight years he confined himself to Pratabgarh. He was succeeded by his own son, Udai Singh, at that place in 1864 A.D. and when he died in 1889 A.D. his widow adopted Maharawat Raghunath Singh.

The Pratabgarh State has an area of 886 square miles. The population of the State is over half a lac and its revenue about Rs. 1,75,000 The State is in debt to Government and the finances have consequently been under the control of the Resident of Mewar since 1901 A.D.

The Chief of Pratabgarh bears the titles of His Highness and Maharawat, and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Herzog & Higgins, Mhow.

H. H. MAHARAWAT RAGHUNATH SINGH BAHADUR.

MAHARAWAT OF PRATABGARH.

H. H. MAHARAO SIR KESARI SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

MAHARAO OF SIROHI.

Sirohi.

THE present reigning family of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, and are descended from one Deo Raj, who may be considered as the founder of the Sirohi house. His son, Agrasen, is said to have taken Chandravati, the ancient capital of the Parmars, in 1302 A.D. He had constructed the extensive fortifications on Mount Abu which rendered it an impregnable stronghold.

In 1405 A.D. Rao Sobhaji built the town of Sirohi situated in a bay of the hills near the side of the present capital. He was succeeded by his son, Rao Sainsmal, who in 1425 A.D. built a new city on the slope of the hills, which was also called Sirohi and is the present capital of the State. The chiefs of Marwar repeatedly attacked Sirohi; but the natural defences of the country and the inherent heroism of its valiant defenders, baffled their attempts for a long time.

After a long struggle between the rulers of Marwar and Sirohi, Rao Sultan Singh made peace with Jodhapur princes by offering the hand of his daughter in marriage to Maharaja Abhai Singh. The undaunted bravery and chivalrous pride of the Sirohi princes were gradually fading away, and at the beginning of the present century, in the time of Rao Udai Bhan, Sirohi suffered much from wars with Marwar and the maraudings of the wild Minas. It was under these circumstances that in 1817 A.D., Rao Shiv Singh sought the protection of the British Government, which was readily granted, and Captain Tod concluded a treaty with Sirohi in 1823 A.D. The State was thus saved from its utter ruin. In 1843 A.D., by consent of the Rao of Sirohi Government established a sanatorium on Mount Abu.

In 1865 A.D. Rao Umed Singh was invested with full authority under the sanction of the Government of India, who carried on the administration till his death on the 16th September 1875 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, the present Maharao Kesari Singh, who was invested with full ruling powers on the 24th November 1875 A.D. He had the title of 'Maharao' conferred on him by the Queen-Empress in 1889 A.D. and was made a K. C. S. I. in 1895 A.D. and a G. C. I. E. in 1901 A.D. for his good services to his State. He has done much to improve the condition of the State. In fact, a good government has been established out of comparative anarchy.

The most important place in the State from the European point of view is the station of Abu on the top of the mountain of the same name, which is a great outlying mass of the Arawali range of hills. The State possesses the old Jain temples of Delwara of extraordinary workmanship and architectural beauty.

The area of the Sirohi State is 1,914 square miles with a population of 1,19,836, and a revenue of about 3 lacs of Rupees.

The Present Chief, His Highness Maharao Sir Kesari Singh Bahadur, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

CENTRAL INDIA.

H. H. MAHARAJA SAWAI SIR RANJOR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.

MAHARAJA OF AJAIGARH.

Ajaigarh.

THIS State is situated in Bundelkhand and its rulers are related to the family of the Maharaja of Orchha or Tehri. They claim to be Suryavanshi and descended from King Rama, the deified hero of Ramayan. They belong to the clan known as the Bundela Rajputs.

The State was founded by Jagat Raj, the second son of Chhatra Sal, the celebrated Bundela Chief, who was a contemporary of Aurangzeb and Shah Alam. Bakhat Singh, the fourth in descent from Jagat Raj, was reduced by Ali Bahadur, an illegitimate grandson of the Peshwa Baji Rao I, to such a plight as to be entirely dependent even for his very maintenance on whatever cash allowance was granted to him.

The greater part of Bundelkhand and the principalities in it came under the control of the British after the treaty of Bassein in 1802 A.D. The British Government first settled a pension of Rs. 3,000 on Bakhat Singh. In the year 1807 A.D. a *sanad* was passed to him, whereby a part of his original possessions was restored to him. One Lakshman Deo, a military adventurer, seized the fort of Ajaigarh from its owner; but it was soon restored to him by British assistance. Since the establishment of British supremacy in Bundelkhand, the Maharaja of Ajaigarh has been in peaceful and undisturbed possession of his territory.

Bakhat Singh died in 1837 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Madho Singh who died childless in 1849 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother, Mahipat Singh, In 1853 A.D. Mahipat Singh died and his son Bijai Singh was recognised as chief. He ruled at Ajaigharh till 1855 A.D. and died issueless. The state was considered to have escheated to the British Government, but advantange was not taken of this opportunity and Ranjor Singh was recognised as Maharaja of Ajaigarh.

The present ruling Chief of Ajaigarh, H. H. Maharaja Ranjor Singh, ascended the *gadi* in the year 1855 A.D. when he was a minor. A Council of Regency was appointed by the British Government which managed the State upto 1868 A.D. when the Maharaja was installed on the throne and invested with full powers. During the troublous times of the Mutiny 1857 A.D., the State rendered valuable help to the English officers and others located in the vicinity of Ajaigarh, by giving them shelter in the fortress regardless of the result. The Chief, though he was quite young, took part in several engagements with the mutineers and fought bravely with them at Jhansi, Kalpi and other places. Generals Sir Hugh Rose and Whitlock have appreciated his gallant services. The Chief possesses numerous letters and documents testifying the hospitality and attention shown by him to the British officers. These services were fitly rewarded by the British Government.

The Maharaja received the dignified appellation of "Sawai' as an hereditary distinction in the year 1877 A.D. at the Delhi Assemblage.

Maharaja Ranjor Singh has been known to attend to all details of administration and takes interest in the happiness of his subjects. In the dreadful famine of the year 1896 A.D. he adopted such judicious and liberal measures that they elicited a recognition

from the Paramount Power and the Maharaja was made a K. C. I. E. He is a great enthusiast in educational matters, having written several tracts on the subject. His work "Training of Youths" in three volumes has been well appreciated by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, who says:—"The perusal of these volumes has greatly interested me, and I am much impressed by the care that has been bestowed on the works, its many qualities, and the range of its contents."

Maharaja Ranjor Singh is one of the few Indian Chiefs of the old type who have lived to a ripe age, and who have passed through a variety of different but important phases of life. His views, therefore, cannot but be said to be the result of careful observation and mature thought.

The Maharaja is not only a versatile scholar, but a keen sportsman taking a lively interest in all the manly sports. His heir-apparent, Prince Bhopal Singh, is, therefore, peculiarly fortunate in having had the benefit of such a paternal guidance for him.

The State of Ajaigarh is empowered with complete criminal jurisdiction by virtue of a *sanad* in 1887 A.D., which, however, has been recently interpreted in a restrictive sense by exempting European British subjects and persons of European or American nationality from its jurisdiction.

Ajaigarh is surrounded by hills and dales and is noted for its natural scenery. The picturesque sight of the historical fort and the beautiful gardens called after the name of the present Chief "Ranjor Newas" at once appeal to the imagination of any person who visits them, and form a fit subject for a poet's description.

The military force of the State consists of 544 infantry, 97 cavalry, and 13 guns.

The area of the State is nearly 803 square miles with a population of 95,000 inhabitants and yields a revenue of $2\frac{1}{4}$ lacs of rupees per annum.

His Highness Maharaja Sawai Ranjor Singh Bahadur K. C. I. E., the present ruler, has a personal salute of 13 guns, while the State salute is 11 guns.

Bourne & Shepherd, India.

HIS HIGHNESS RANA PRATAP SINGH.

RANA OF ALI-RAJPUR.

Ali-Rajpur.

ALI-RAJPUR is a State in Central India under the Bhopawar Agency. It is situated in the Rath division of Malwa, and was formerly known as Ali or Ali-Mohan from the two forts, Ali and Mohan, of which the latter is now in the Chota Udaipur State. Its present name is derived from Ali and the new capital town of Rajpur.

Nothing very certain is known about the early history of its rulers. It was founded by one Ude Deo or Anand Deo. He is said to have been a Rathor of the same family as that now ruling in Jodhapur. After wandering in this part of the country, Anand Deo finally took up his abode at Ali and founded the fort there in 1437 A.D. Anand Deo had two great-grandsons, Gugal Deo and Kesar Deo. Of these, Gugal Deo succeeded to Ali-Rajpur, while Kesar Deo obtained the territory which now forms the Jobat State.

In 1818 A.D. the State was virtually in the control of a Makrani adventurer, known as Musafir Makrani, who acted as minister to Rana Pratap Singh. Ali-Rajpur, locally known as Rajpur, was made the capital in place of the old town of Ali in the year 1800 A.D. by the Makrani minister. On the death of Pratap Singh, the Makrani managed the State in trust for the Rana's posthumous son, Jaswant Singh. He was opposed by Kesari Singh, a nephew of the late chief; but the British authorities supported Jaswant Singh, and the Makrani was put as manager during the minority. An engagement was at the same time mediated between him and the Dhar Durbar, by which, in lieu of tribute, the *sayar* (customs) duties in Ali-Rajpur were made over to that State. This system led to endless disputes between the officials of the two States; and finally an arrangement was effected, when the Dhar Durbar handed over the *pargana* of Berasia to British management, by which the British Government was to pay the Dhar Durbar *Hali* Rs. 10,000 a year in lieu of tribute, and collect Rs. 11,000 from Ali-Rajpur, all feudal rights on the part of the Dhar state ceasing with this new engagement. From the balance of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 250 are paid towards the up keep of the Agra-Bombay-road police.

Jaswant Singh died in 1862 A.D., leaving a will, by which the State was to be divided between his two sons. The Government, after consulting the neighbouring chiefs, set aside the will, and the eldest son, Gang Deo succeeded to the *gadi*, suitable provision having been made for his younger brother. Gang Deo was deposed in 1869 A.D. for incompetency, and his younger brother, Rup Deo, succeeded him. He died childless in 1881 A.D. and although no *sanad* of adoption is held by the chief, the British Government decided to forego the escheat, and a boy named Bijai Singh was selected from the Sondwa Thakor family. Opposition was made by Thakor Jit Singh of Phulmal, who also belonged to the ruling family. He raised the Bhils and proceeded to plunder and raid, but was suppressed by a force of the Malwa Bhil Corps and Central India Horse, and his estate lapsed to the State. During the minority of Bijai Singh the management of the State was entrusted to Thakor Jawan Singh till 1888 A.D., when Bijai Singh returned from the Rajkumar College, Indore, and took charge of his principality. Bijai Singh died in 1890 A.D. and was succeeded by his cousin, Pratap Singh of Sondwa, the present Chief.

Rana Pratap Singh was born on the 12th of September 1881 A.D. and was adopted by the dowager Rani, Pratap Kunwar, with the sanction of the Government of India, on the 10th of March 1891 A.D. At the time of installing Pratap Singh on the *gadi*, it was publicly declared that he succeeded in virtue of his selection by the Paramount Power and not in consequence of any natural or artificial relationship with the deceased Chief. Pratap Singh was installed in an open Durbar at Barwani on the 8th of June 1891 A.D. The Rana joined the Daly College at Indore in the same year. After spending seven years there, he returned to his capital in 1899 A.D. Since then he has been ruling the State.

By an agreement passed in 1868 A.D. the State of Ali-Rajpur contributes Rs. 1,475 per annum towards the cost of the Malwa Bhil Corps and is also under an obligation to cede to the British Government, full jurisdiction over any lands that might be required for Railway purposes.

The area of Ali-Rajpur is 836 square miles. Its population according to the census of 1901 is 50,185. The total normal revenue of the State is one lac of rupees.

Rana Pratap Singh of Ali Rajpur is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Herzog & Higgins Mhow.

HIS HIGHNESS THAKOR RANJIT SINGH.

THAKOR SAHEB OF BAGLI.

Bagli.

BAGLI is one of the petty states under the Indore Agency, Central India. It is situated 36 miles to the east of Indore. The chiefs of Bagli belong to the Jodhapur family of Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded by Thakor Gokul Das, who was originally a servant of the Nawab of Bhopal, and subsequently became an adherent of both Malhar Rao Holkar and Ranoji Sindhia. Thakor Gokul Das had four sons, viz., Beri Sal, Bharat Singh, Sher Singh and Salim Singh, of whom Salim Singh was in possession of Bagli estate on the occasion of the settlement of Malwa by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 A.D. Salim Singh was successively followed by his son and grandson, Bhim Singh and Kishor Singh, respectively. The latter, at his death, left his second son, Subhag Singh, in charge of the estate. Thakor Raghunath Singh, (an adopted son of Subhag Singh), who followed him, died suddenly in the year 1896 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, the present Thakor Ranjit Singh. The Chief has received his education at the Daly College, Indore. The installation ceremony of the Chief was performed by Captain L. S. Newmarch, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, in 1897 A.D. Since that time he has been conducting the affairs of his estate.

The Thakor of Bagli possesses ninety-five villages and pays an annual tribute of Rs. 16,248-12-0 to His Highness Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior. The Thakor maintains a force of 120 foot and 30 horse.

The area of the State is about 300 square miles with a population of 14,000 souls. The gross annual income of the State is about Rs. 88,000.

Thakor Ranjit Singh of Bagli has the ordinary criminal and civil powers of his State.

Barwani.

THE Ranas of Barwani are Sesodia Rajputs, and claim their descent from the royal house of Udaipur. They separated from the parent stock about the fourteenth century. From the beginning of the last century, the power of the Ranas of Barwani gradually declined. Their country, originally of cosiderable extent, was devastated by the Mahrattas, and at length only a strip of the Satpuda range, 80 miles in length with the low-lands on either side, remained to them. They did not, however, become tributary to any of the Mahratta chiefs. In 1860 A.D. owing to the incapacity of the Rana Jaswant Singh, the State was taken under British management, and so remained till 1873 A.D. when it was restored to the Rana, on the understanding that his continuance in power would depend on his ability to administer his State rightly.

Rana Jaswant Singh carried on the administration in a satisfactory manner and was presented by the Empress of India with a flag recognising him as "*Ghat-wat-dateshwar*" i. e. "Lord of the landing places (on the Narbada,) of roads and of thick forests."

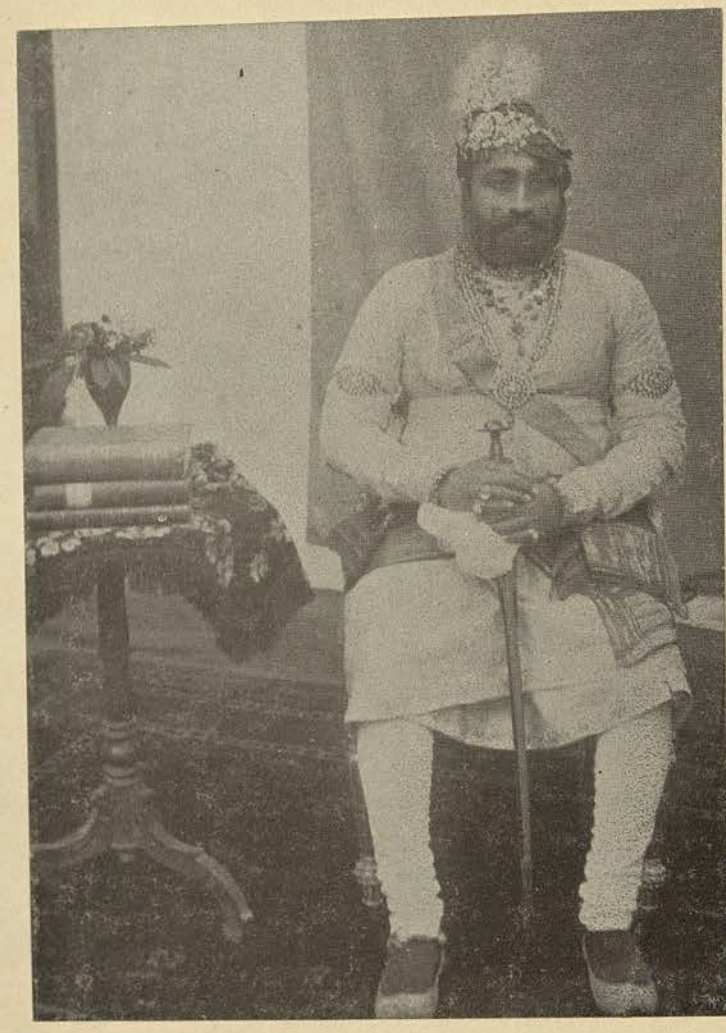
The present Rana Ranjit Singh was born in Barwani, the capital of the State, in 1888 A.D. and was installed on the *gadi* in 1895 A.D. after the death of his father, Rana Indrajit Singhji, successor of Jaswant Singhji. The Rana Ranjit Singh received his education at the Daly College at Indore and Mayo College at Ajmer. He was a very brilliant student in his college career and carried away prizes in almost all the subjects. After completing his college education he was trained in the administrative work, under the guidance of Major H. K. Barr, son of the Hon'ble Sir David Barr, with whom the Rana made a tour of six months all over India in 1908 A.D. The Rana was invested with ruling powers on the 12th January 1910 A.D. by Col. Daly, the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India. The Rana takes keen interest in the well-being of his subjects, and has become popular with all.

The State has an area of 1,178 square miles, with a population of 1,08,583 souls according to the census of 1911 A.D. It is mostly inhabited by Bhils and Bhilalas. The State has an annual revenue of about six lacs of rupees excluding the *jahagirs*.

Rana Ranjit Singh Bahadur of Barwani enjoys a salute of 9 guns.

H. H. RANA RANJIT SINGH.

RANA OF BARWANI.



H. H. MAHARAJA SAWAI SANWANT SINGH BAHADUR.

MAHARAJA OF BIJAWAR.

Bijawar.

THE chiefs of Bijawar are Bundela Rajputs and claim their descent from Raja Chhatra Sal of Panna, who divided his possessions among his sons and Peshwa Baji Rao I in 1732 A.D. One share including the towns of Jaitpur, Banda, Ajaigarh and Charkhari fell to Jagat Raj, from whom the rulers of Bijawar are directly descended. Jagat Raj had eleven sons of whom Pahar Singh succeeded, ousting his nephew, Guman Singh, the son of his deceased elder brother Kirat Singh. After a continuous struggle Guman Singh ascended the *gadi* of Jagat Raj, with the help of his uncle, Bir Singh Deo, third son of Jagat Raj, who afterwards entered into the service of Guman Singh and secured for him the *pargana* of Matound. Bir Singh Deo was very ambitious and endeavoured to extend his territories. He was, therefore, granted the distant *pargana* of Bijawar in 1769 A.D., where he established his capital and ruled till 1790 A.D. In that year Ali Bahadur, Nawab of Banda, with Gosain Himmat Bahadur invaded Bundelkhand and conquered most of the territory. Bir Singh Deo of Bijawar tried to oppose him, but he was defeated and killed in a fight at Charkhari in 1793 A.D.

Bir Singh was succeeded by his son, Kesri Singh, who was given a *sanad* for his father's possessions by Nawab Ali Bahadur, on condition of his recognising the Nawab's suzerainty in 1802 A.D. But on the accession of the British to the supreme power, Kesri Singh at once professed his allegiance to them. He died in 1810 A.D., and was followed by Ratan Singh (1810 to 1832 A.D.), Lachman Singh (1832 to 1847 A.D.) and Bhan Pratap Singh (1847 to 1899 A.D.). The last named chief ruled the State over half a century. For the valuable assistance rendered by the State during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. to the British Government, the ruler of Bijawar received a *khilat* and a hereditary salute of 11 guns. In 1862 A.D. the Chief received a *sanad* of adoption and in 1866 A.D. the hereditary title of 'Maharaja,' and in 1877 A.D. the prefix of 'Sawai.'

Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh died in 1899 A.D. As he had no son, he adopted in 1898 A.D. Rao Raja Sanwant Singh, second son of the Maharaja of Orchha, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1899 A.D. In January 1903 A.D. the Chief was granted administrative powers. In 1905 A.D. His Highness was present at Indore during the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The area of the Bijawar State is 973 square miles with a population of 1,10,500 souls. The revenue of the State is about three lacs.

His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sanwant Singh Bahadur, Chief of Bijawar, enjoys a salute of 11 guns.

Chhatarpur.

CHHATARPUR is a *sanad* State in Central India under the Bundelkhand Agency. It was formed in the latter part of the eighteenth century by Kunwar Sone Shah Panwar, a retainer of Maharaja Hindupat of Panna, out of territories belonging to that State. On Hindupat's death in 1776 A.D., his son Sarnat Singh was compelled to leave Panna. He retired to Rajnagar near Chhatarpur and died. Kunwar Sone Shah Panwar, then a military officer of Panna, took possession of the *jahagir* of Sarnat Singh about 1785 A.D., and added much territory to it during the disturbed period of the Mahratta invasion. In 1800 A.D. he was confirmed in its possession first by the Nawab of Banda, and then by the British Government in 1806 A.D. by a *sanad*. On Sone Shah's death, his eldest son Pratap Singh was recognised as his successor by a *sanad* granted in 1817 A.D., while the remaining four sons obtained shares which reverted to the State on their deaths. One of these shares included a *muafi* (or free grant) of three villages to the Dikshit family of Bilheri, which has been declared to be a guaranteed feudatory of the Chhatarpur State, a position which was re-affirmed in August 1906 A.D. on the succession of Radha Charan Dikshit, the present incumbent. Pratap Singh died in 1854 A.D. without any issue, and his adopted son Jagat Raj was recognised as his successor under a fresh *sanad* in 1854 A.D. In 1862 A.D. a *sanad* of adoption was granted to the Chief by Lord Canning, in consideration of the loyalty of the family to the British during the Mutiny.

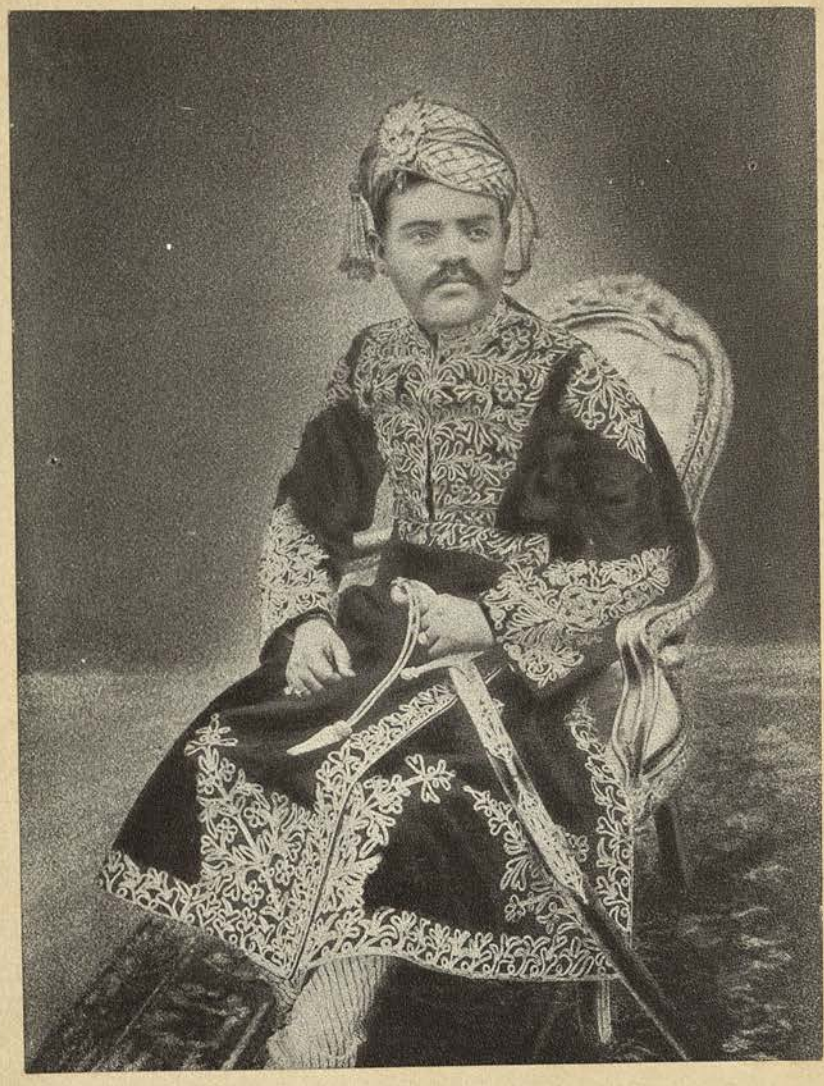
From 1854 to 1863 A.D. the State was administerd by Pratap Singh's second Rani; but had to be kept under British superintendence from 1863 to 1867 A.D. when Jagat Raj was given powers of administration. He died soon after leaving an only infant son, Vishwanath Singh, to succeed him.

The State again came under British supervision and remained so till 1887 A.D. when Raja Vishwanath Singh was invested with powers. In 1895 A.D. the title of Maharaja was conferred on him as a personal distinction. His Highness is an educated chief and has been taking a lively interest in the administration of his State.

There are numerous archæological remains in the Chhatarpur Raj, the most important of them being those at Khajraho, where, perhaps, the finest group of temples in Northern India is to be seen.

The area of the State is about 1,100 square miles with a population 1,55,000, and an average revenue of 3½ lacs of Rupees per annum. The Chief has entire control of the State in civil and administrative matters; but in criminal cases he has been specially empowered by a *sanad* granted in 1894 A.D. to try heinous crimes, referring all sentences of death to the Agent to the Governor-General for confirmation.

His Highness Maharaja Vishwanath Singh Bahadur is the present Chief of Chhatarpur who bears the hereditary titles of "His Highness" and "Raja Bahadur," and the personal title of "Maharaja." He receives a salute of 11 guns.



H. H. MAHARAJA VISHWANATH SINGH BAHADUR.

MAHARAJA OF CHHATARPUR.

H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJA JUHAR SINGH BAHADUR, C.I.E.

MAHARAJA OF CHARKHARI.

Charkhari.

CHARKHARI is a *sanad* State in Central India under the Bundelkhand Political Agency. Its formation dates from 1765 A.D., when Raja Khuman Singh, grandson of Jagat Raj, secured the territory from Pahar Singh and made Charkhari his capital. Charkhari was then estimated to produce nine lacs of revenue to Khuman Singh, who died in 1782 A.D., and was succeeded by Bijai Bikramajit Bahadur Singh. He was continually at feud with his relatives and was ultimately driven out of his State.

In 1789 A.D. Bijai Bahadur Singh, in hopes of regaining his possessions, joined Ali Bahadur and Himmat Bahadur, in their invasion of Bundekhand; and entering into engagements of fidelity and allegiance, received from Ali Bahadur in 1798 A.D. a *sanad* for Charkhari fort and a territory yielding about four lacs of rupees a year.

In 1803 A.D., when the English entered Bundelkhand, Bijai Bahadur Singh was the first Bundela chief to make terms with them; and a *sanad* confirming him in the possession of his land was granted in 1804 A.D. Bijai Bahadur Singh died in 1829 A.D. and was succeeded by his grandson, Ratan Singh, who was confirmed in power, and was admitted to all the rights granted by the old *sanads*. Ratan Singh was the ruler of Charkhari during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D., when he loyally supported the British Government by giving asylum to Mr. Carne, Assistant Collector of Mahoba, and helping him in the management of the neighbouring districts. He was rewarded with a *jahagir* in perpetuity of the value of Rs. 20,000 a year, a *khilat* and hereditary salute of eleven guns, and the privilege of adoption which was subsequently confirmed by a *sanad* in 1862 A.D. He died in 1860 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Jai Singh Deo.

In 1874 A.D. Jai Singh Deo, obtained administrative powers, but mismanagement necessitated the appointment of a British Officer as Superintendent in 1879 A.D., and the withdrawal of the Chief's powers in 1880 A.D. Jai Singh died soon after, and his widow adopted Malkhan Singh, a boy of nine years who was recognised by the British Government as the ruler of Charkhari. Malkhan Singh received full powers in 1894 A.D. and took the management of the State into his hands, which he ably conducted with the assistance of his natural father, Diwan Jujhar Singh C.I.E., as minister.

Mahraja Malkhan Singh died in 1908 A.D. leaving no heir, and the choice of succession fell upon his father, Jujhar Singh C.I.E., who came to the *gadi* on the 16th June 1908 A.D. The Present Chief is an experienced ruler.

The area of the Charkhari State is 745 square miles; and the population is 1,23,254; the total annual revenue of the State amounts to six lacs of rupees.

The Chief of Charkhari, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Jujhar Singh Bahadur C.I.E., is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Datia.

THE rulers of Datia, like those of many other Bundelkhand states, are Bundela Rajputs, and trace their descent from Maharaja Hem Karan *alias* Bindraj or Bir Pancham, a Gaharwar ruler of Benares, who, when deprived of his kingdom, is said to have propitiated the Goddess Bind-vasini near Bindhyachal in Mirzapur. The tradition is that when he was about to offer his head at the altar, the Goddess appeared in Samvat 1228, and stopped him, conferring the boon that his descendants would rule for 1,000 years. On account of the drops of blood that fell in the attempt to sacrifice, those descendants came to be known as "Bundelas" from "Bund" a drop of blood, and have given their name "Bundelkhand" to the tract under their control.

Datia State was founded by Bhagwan Rao a member of the Orchha family in 1626 A.D. The pedigree table of the rulers in succession is given below:–

1. Bhagwan Rao, 1626-1656 A.D.
2. Shubh Karan 1656-1683 A.D.
3. Dalpat Rao 1683-1707 A.D.
4. Ramchandra 1707-1736 A.D.
5. Indrajit 1736-1762 A.D.
6. Shatrujit 1762-1801 A.D.
7. Parichhat 1801-1839 A.D.
8. Bijai Bahadur 1839-1857 A.D.
9. Bhawani Singh 1857-1907 A.D.
10. Govind Singh 1907 A.D. (present ruler).

The Chiefs of Datia have been distinguished for their military valour, and devotion and loyalty to their sovereign. They honourably served the Mogul Emperors in several campaigns and won their favours.

Bhagwan Rao fought many battles, and received three swords from the Emperor Jahangir, besides the grant of the *pargana* of Bhander, and the *mansab* of *Panch Hazari*.

Shubh Karan maintained the military genius of his family by taking part in twenty-two campaigns including the wars in Balakh, Badakhshan, Deccan, and Arakan, and the battles against the Emperor's brothers Dara and Shuja.

Like his forefathers Dalpat Rao was a great soldier, who took a leading part in all the actions of his time on the side of the Emperor, being present at Bijapur and Golconda. He received a royal *firman* on his appointment, and afterwards high posts with the title of Rao, and with permission to have an "Alum" (Royal Standard). Amongst the valuable gifts may be mentioned the "Chondel" (closed *palki*) used by the Empress herself, which is a kind of litter in which the Ranis of Datia still travel,—an unique honour not enjoyed by any other state in Bundelkhand, and a pair of massive gates which are still preserved in the State on the gate of Phul Bagh.

Ramchandra, a born soldier, who received an Imperial *firman*, a *khilat*, sword of honour, and many presents from the Emperor Farukhsiyar, is said to have pleased the Emperor by his courage in attending the Durbar fully armed against orders. Like his predecessors he took part in many of the campaigns of those days.

Indrajit, on the Emperor Shah Alam's visit to Bundelkhand in 1760 A.D., was granted the title of 'Raja' with a *Takhatraw* or portable throne, two Royal Standards, and *Arabi Bajas* or musical band instruments.

H. H. MAHARAJA LOKENDRA GOVIND SINGH BAHADUR.

MAHARAJA OF DATIA.

Shatrujit's time was mostly taken up in settling the disputes about succession in Orchha or in fighting against the Mahrattas.

Raja Parichhat entered into treaty of alliance with Captain Baillie, the Agent to the Governor-General at Kunjanghat on March 15th, 1803 A.D., which still governs the relations between the State and the British Government. Lord Hastings visited Datia in 1818 A.D. and the ruler in memory of this visit received two guns which are known by the name of 'Lat Baksh'. Further in recognition of the Chief's good services rendered to the Government of India in the siege of Bharatpur and in their wars against Mahrattas, another treaty was concluded in the same year, whereby the Raja was given the *"Chowrasi Ilaka"* the tract of land including Indergarh. In 1824 A.D. the Raja visited Lord Amherst at Cawnpore, and attended the Durbar of Lord William Bentick at Kaitha in 1829 A.D.

Bijai Bahadur, a highly spiritual and noble-minded Chief, was succeeded by Bhawani Singh, whose administration accompanied by useful reforms is the longest in the history of Datia.

The Maharaja was invited to His Excellency Lord Elgin's Durbar at Agra in 1863 A.D. In 1866 A.D. the Chief attended Lord Lawrence's Durbar at Agra, and in 1875 A.D. he was presented to the Prince of Wales (afterward King Edward VII). In 1877 A.D. he attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, where the hereditary title of "Lokendra" was given to him and also a banner and a commemorative gold medal. In 1897 A.D. he was made a K.C.S.I. in recognition of his prompt and energetic management of the Famine Relief Operations. In 1902 A.D. Lord Curzon visited the State, and in 1903 A.D. the Chief and his son were invited to the Coronation Durbar, where the former received a gold medal. In 1905 A.D. both were presented to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now Their Majesties King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary) at Indore. In 1906 A.D. the Chief had an addition of two guns to his personal salute, and in 1907 A.D. he joined the Durbar at Agra on the occasion of the Amir of Cabul's visit to India. On his return he died shortly after.

Maharaja Bhawani Singh was succeeded by His Highness the Maharaja Lokendra Govind Singh Bahadur Ju Deo who was installed on the 21st August 1907 A.D. The present Chief now twenty six years old is the tenth ruler of the State, and has received good education in Oriental languages. He is a good rider and a keen shot having bagged 20 tigers during the space of 4 years. Many reforms are being introduced in his time, such as payment of salaries of servants in cash instead of in land, large remissions of old debts and arrears of land-revenue and efficiency of the State Army. A land-revenue settlement of the State, and re-organisation of Civil, Criminal, Revenue, Police, Forest, Medical and Public Works Departments on modern lines are under contemplation. The Maharaja received congratulations from the Government of India for the good management of Famine Reliefs in 1907-08 A.D.

The present Chief of Datia, His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Govind Singh Bahadurji Deo, enjoys a salute of 15 guns. The motto of the Datia House is "Lord of the Brave and giver of the Refuge."

Dewas.

1. Senior Branch.

THE Parmars or Pawars of Dewas are Kshatriya Mahrattas and claim their descent from Vikramaditya of Ujjain. Shambhu Singh, the founder of the family, is said to have come from Mewar to the Deccan and founded a village called Sukhawadi or Supa (in Ahmednagar) about the beginning of the seventeenth century. It was about this time (1615 A.D.) that Ahmednagar, one of the five famous Mahomedan kingdoms of the Deccan, was at its lowest ebb, and good many adventurous persons rose to prominence and established their own supremacy in the Nizam-shahi court. Shambhu Singh who was a brave warrior was killed in an encounter with Shiwaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire, who being struck with the valour and exploits of this brave soldier, granted a *jahagir* to his son Krishnaji. This may be called the beginning of the fortunes of this historical and ancient dynasty being tied with those of the Mahratta nation. This happened about 1680 A.D. shortly before the death of the Mahratta King Shiwaji.

In the long struggle that ensued after the death of Shiwaji between Aurangzeb and the Mahrattas, Bubaji, along with his two younger brothers, Rayaji and Keruji, displayed tremendous valour and tried his utmost to keep the Mahomedan army out of the district of Ahmednagar and its environments. Bubaji, who was the eldest son of Krishnaji, received for his great deeds the title of *"Sapta-Sahasra-Senapati,"* (Commandar of 7,000 troops) from the Mahratta King Rajaram Chhatrapati. Bubaji had two sons, the elder being named Kaluji and the younger Sambhaji. Kaluji's rule was one of peace and happiness for his State. He had four sons, the eldest was named Krishnaji who succeeded to Supa *jahagir* after the death of Kaluji. Manaji, the youngest of the four, remained by Krishnaji's side and served him. The second son Tukoji became conspicuous in the history of the Mahrattas.

Tukoji Rao with his army was deputed by Raja Shahu of Satara along with his younger cousin Udaji Rao (son of Sambhaji, Kaluji's younger brother), to accompany the Peshwa Bajirao I, in his invasion of Northern India in 1738 A.D. In this expedition, it may be noted, were the renowned generals of the Peshwa viz, Ranoji Rao Sindhia and Malhar Rao Holkar. Tukoji Rao Pawar and Udaji Rao Pawar rendered great services in this expendition. It was the army of these two Pawar Chiefs who fought the first battle in Malwa against the forces of the Delhi Emperor in those parts. The Pawar army forming the van-guard of the whole Mahratta army, naturally had to bear the whole brunt of the fight, which took place near the village named Tirala (not far from Dhar and now in the Dhar State). The Mahomedan governor of Malwa was completely routed and shortly after received a crushing defeat at the battle of Bhopal. In this battle also, Tukoji Rao rendered very valuable services to the Mahratta cause, which were, later on, duly recognised by Raja Shahu of Satara and his Prime Minister the Peshwa. After the conquest of Malwa in 1739 A.D. the Raja Shahu granted Dewas and Dhar with their respective districts in *jahagir* to Tukoji Rao and Udaji Rao respectively. Gwalior and Indore were about the

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA TUKOJI RAO PAWAR.

RAJA OF DEWAS (SENIOR.)

same time given to Ranoji Rao Sindhia and Malhar Rao Holkar. It must be noted here, that Tukoji Rao, the Founder of the Dewas Principality, was accompanied in this campaign by his younger brother Jiwaji Rao, who proved of great help to his elder brother and remained faithful till his death by his elder brother's side. This is how Tukoji Rao I carved out the principality of Dewas and his younger cousin Udaji Rao carved out that of Dhar. Tukoji Rao got the title of *"Pratinidhi"* (viceroy) from Raja Shahu of Satara, and he was generally known in these parts as *subhedar* (governor). Tukoji Rao added to the prestige and power of his State by levying tribute from some of the Rajput states and thus making them his tributaries. It was in one of these expeditions in Rajputana that he breathed his last. While he was encamped at Ajmer in 1751 A.D., owing to a sudden storm, the pole of the tent fell on his head and thus was the end of the founder of the Dewas State.

He had no son and therefore his widow adopted his nephew (Tukoji Rao's elder brother Krishnaji Rao's son) under the title of Raja Krishnaji Rao I. Krishnaji Rao spent most of his time in trying to add more to his State by making repeated invasions towards Delhi. For twelve years or so he remained at Muttra and proved of help to the great Mahadji Sindhia of Gwalior who was deeply engaged at this time in Delhi politics. Krishnaji Rao died in 1789 A.D. while on his way to the Deccan, at Burhanpur. He also had no son and was succeeded by his elder brother's (Jahagirdar of Supa) son under the name Tukoji Rao II. Raja Tukoji Rao had to cope with good many difficulties, both internal and external. He, however, succeeded in getting over them. The most historical event in his reign was the conclusion of the Treaty of 1818 with the Hon'ble the East India Company which, as is well-known, later on developed into the present Government of India under the Sovereignty of His Majesty the King-Emperor. In consequence of this treaty, Tukoji Rao's younger cousin (descendant of Jiwaji Rao mentioned above) became the first ruler of what is known as the Junior Branch of Dewas. Tukoji Rao died in 1828 A.D. and was succeeded by his son Rukmangad Rao. The most important event during his reign was the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. in which His Highness remained staunchly loyal to the British Government and his services were recognised by them. He died in 1860 A.D.

During the minority of His Highness Krishnaji Rao II, his mother Maharani Yamunabai Saheba conducted the affairs of the State. It was when Krishnaji Rao was on the *gadi* of Dewas, that the Imperial Durbar was held at Delhi in 1877 A.D. when Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. His Highness was married to Her Highness Tara Raja Saheba, the daughter of His Highness Maharaja Jayaji Rao Sindhia of Gwalior. His Highness married a second wife who is still alive and is known as Her Highness Dowager Rani Tara Raja Saheba. His Highness Krishnaji Rao died in 1899 A.D. and was succeeded by the eldest son of his elder brother, Shrimant Anand Rao Nanasaheb Pawar Vishwas Rao Bahadur, under the title of His Highness Maharaja Tukojirao III *alias* Bapusaheb Maharaj, on the 4th of April 1900 A.D.

His Highness Tukoji Rao III was born on the 1st January 1888. He received his education at the Daly College at Indore and the Mayo College at Ajmer. The Government of India invested His Highness with full ruling powers in 1908 A.D.

It is now a little over 3 years since His Highness began personally to govern the State, and in this short period the finances of the State and general condition of the people are greatly improved, and there is distinctly a very high tone

in the general administration. It is sufficient to state here that His Highness' abilities, his high sense of duty, and his keenness in the improvement of the State and the condition of the subjects are fully recognised in public speeches and in other ways by the Government of India and their representatives in Central India.

The area of the Dewas (Senior) State is 446 square miles with a population of 74,258 souls, and the annual revenues are about 5 lacs of rupees (exclusive of alienations which yield annually about a lac of rupees).

His Highness Maharaja Saptasahasra-Senapati Pratinidhi Shri Tukoji Rao III *alias* Bapusaheb Maharaj is a direct Treaty-Chief and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and a return visit from His Excellency the Viceroy.

2. Junior Branch.

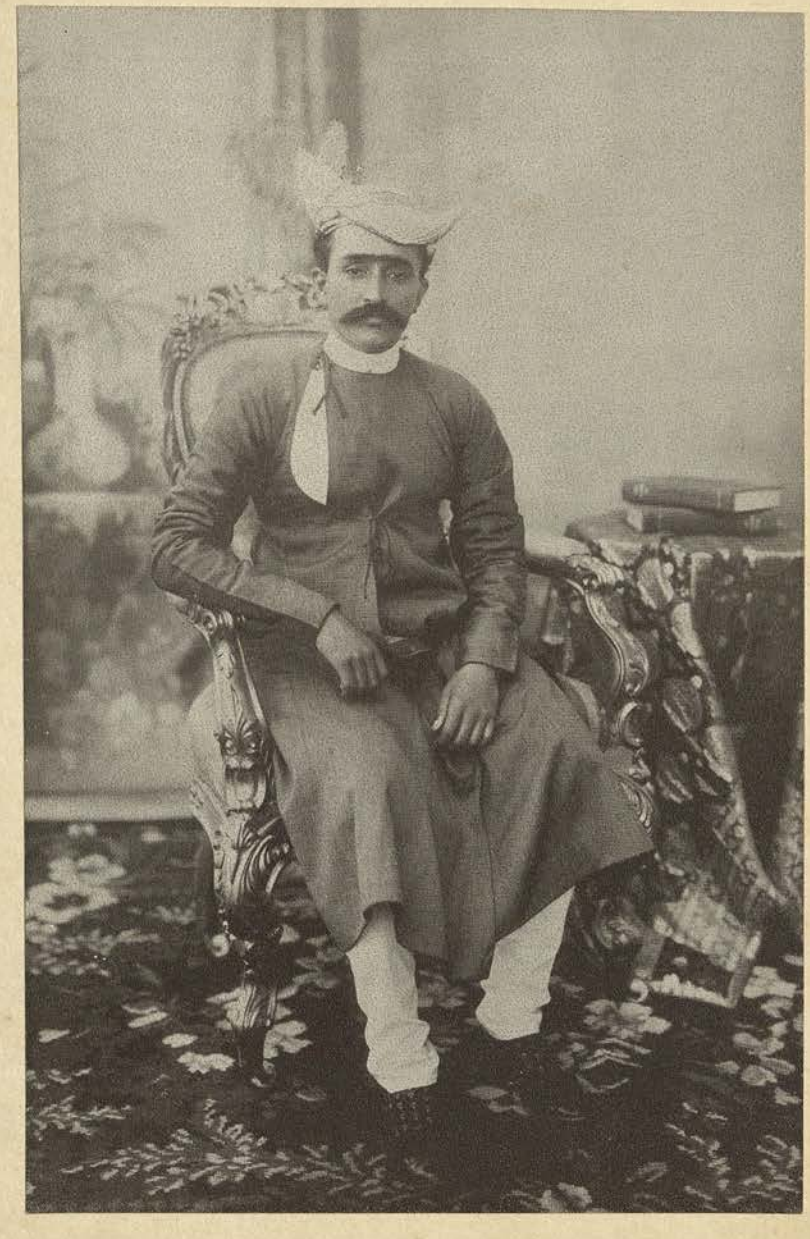
IT has already been stated in the sketch of the Dewas history, that the two brothers, Tukoji Rao and Jiwaji Rao, who came into Malwa with the Peshwa Baji Rao I, established their power about the year 1739 A.D. From this time the brothers were divided and their separate possessions were marked out. By the treaty of 1817 A.D. the two States were distinctly separated and since then they are known as "Dewas Senior Branch" and "Dewas Junior Branch." The Chiefs of both the branches are equal in rank, power and authority.

The present ruler of this State is His Highness Malhar Rao Babasaheb Pawar. He was born on the 10th of August 1877 A.D. and was adopted by his uncle, the late chief Narayan Rao Dadasaheb, on the 8th January 1892 A.D., and installed on the *gadi* May 1892 A.D. After he had completed his education at the Daly College, Indore, he was invested with ruling powers in 1897 A.D. by the Honourable Col. D. W. K. Barr, the then Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. Since then he has been ruling the State with the help of his minister. The Pawars have been renowned as the lovers and patrons of art and education, and the present Chief has kept up the reputation of his family.

In accordance with the treaty of 1818 A.D. the State pays annually to the British Government Rs. 16,000 in commutation of the obligations to provide a quota of troops.

The population of the State according to the last census is 62,957 souls and the gross revenue is Rs. 3,75.000.

The present ruler of the Dewas Junior Branch is His Highness Malhar Rao Babasaheb Pawar who is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and a return visit from His Excellency the Viceroy.



H. H. RAJA MALHAR RAO BABA SAHEB PAWAR.

RAJA OF DEWAS (JUNIOR.)

Herzog & Higgins, Mhow.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA UDAJI RAO PAWAR.

RAJA OF DHAR.

Dhar.

THE Mahratta State of Dhar is one of the eleven States of the Central India Agency in direct treaty relation with the British Government, lying in the Bhopawar Political charge, and stands sixth in Central India in order of precedence. The State lies on both sides of the Vindhya range which passes almost centrally through it, dividing it into two distinct portions characterised by difference of configuration of soil and product.

The State takes its name from the chief town of Dhar, one of the most ancient and famous towns of India. The name is supposed to be derived from *'Dhara-nagari,'* or 'the City of sword-blades' possibly referring to its acquisition by conquest.

The Pawar rulers of Dhar are Kshatriya Mahrattas, and are descended from the famous Parmars, who ruled in Malwa from the 5th to the 13th century, having their capitals at Ujjain and Dhar. The dynasty rose to prominence during the reigns of the semi-mythological heroes and kings, Munja and Bhoja, the latter of whom is said to have transferred his capital from Ujjain to Dhar, making it renowned in India as a seat of learning and scholarship, where literary men and poets like Kalidas flourished under his patronage. It was from the time of Bhoja that dame Fortune is said to have left riding with the dynasty, and Bhoja suffering reverses at the hands of the Chedi Kings of Gujarath, the Pawars were driven into the Deccan; and the kingdom began to decline till it was absorbed into the Delhi Empire, when Malwa became its province in the fourteenth century. Dilawar Khan Ghori, the first of its governors, built mosques for his followers with the materials of Hindu temples, and established his capital at Mandoo. The Rajput Pawars who were driven into the Deccan and became absorbed in the population rose again into prominence in the seventeenth century by supplying distinguished generals to Shiwaji and his warlike successors.

In the reign of Shahu and the Peshwaship of Balaji Vishwanath, the two Pawar brothers, Kaluji and Sambhaji, went on a conquering expedition to Malwa, and their sons succeeded in establishing the principalities of Dewas and Dhar. Tukoji and Jiwaji, the two sons of Kaluji, established themselves in the two branches of Dewas, while the haughty and warlike Udaji, son of Sambhaji, conquered Dhar. Anand Rao I, his younger brother, however, is regarded to be the founder of the present principality of Dhar, as he was the first to obtain the *sanad* of the Peshwa Baji Rao I and to realise the tributes from Rajput chiefs. He was succeeded by his son Yashwant Rao Pawar at the age of 25. He was killed at the battle of Paniput in 1761 A.D. and was succceeded by his minor son Khande Rao. In 1774 A.D. Khande Rao espoused the cause of Raghoba Dada Peshwa and gave shelter to his wife Anandi Bai in the Dhar Fort, where in captivity the Peshwa Baji Rao II was born,

Khande Rao died in 1780 A.D. and after six months a posthumous child was born, who succeeded him as Anand Rao II. A period of distraction then followed for Dhar and it was subjected to a continued spoliation by Sindhia and Holkar, and was saved from utter ruin by the courage and skill of the heroic Maina Bai, wife of Anand Rao II and adoptive mother of Ramchandra Rao Pawar, who entered into a treaty with

the British Government in 1819 A.D., thus securing British protection and through them restoration of the lost territories of Dhar. Ramchandra Rao died in 1833 A.D. and his wife Annapurna Bai adopted Malhar Rao, a son of Yashwant Rao of Malthan (Deccan), who succeeded as Yashwant Rao II. He made many improvements by introducing a systematic survey and settlement and a number of economic reforms. He was famous for his piety, generosity and love of learning. He died in 1857 A.D. and his half-brother succeeded him as Anand Rao III. Being a boy of tender age, he was quite unable to cope with the torrent of the Mutiny and dissatisfaction which had spread over the whole country. The Bilaities and Makranies raised the standard of revolt and held the fort for sometime in their possession, till it was taken by the Mhow Column under General Stewart on October 25th, 1857 A.D. This mutinous spirit on the part of the State troops led to the confiscation of the State on 19th January 1858 A.D., but was again restored to the Chief on 1st May 1860 A.D. with the exception of the Bersia *pargana*. The State continued under British supervision till 1st October 1864 A.D. when the Raja was invested with powers. During his rule many administrative reforms were introduced, and the revenue of the State rose from 5 to 9 lacs. His loyalty was recognised by the grant of a *sanad* awarding him the right of adoption in 1862 A.D.; while on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877 A.D., he was granted the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction, and was created a K.C.S.I., and in 1883 A.D. a C.I.E. was conferred upon him.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Anand Rao Pawar, died on the 15th July 1898 A.D. He was a good administrator, kind and considerate to his subjects,—of him the people say: "He was short of stature but large of heart," and, indeed, no truer thing could be said of him. He was succeeded by his nephew, Bhagoji Rao Pawar, whom he adopted a year previous to his death, under the name of Udaji Rao Pawar.

He was born on the 30th September 1886 A.D. and soon after his succession was sent to the Daly College, Indore; where he received good education till August 1903 A.D. He was invested with ruling powers of his State on the 6th December 1907 A.D.

Since His Highness has assumed the reins of Government, the State has been showing a marked and steady progress in every branch of the administration. Of an amiable and generous disposition, His Highness is very hospitable and liberally contributes to all works of improvement and charity. He is an able administrator, an enthusiastic sportsman, a keen Shikari, an excellent rider and a great lover of horses. He is a bright young scion of the ancient Pawar Family, who, remarkable as he is for his steadfastness of purpose, has always maintained the traditional loyalty of the House when occasion demanded.

The State has an area of 1,775 square miles and a population according to the Census of 1911 A.D. of 1,54,070 souls. The gross revenue of the State is 11 lacs. The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other state; on the other hand it receives tribute from its feudatories numbering 22 of whom 13 are guaranteed Thakurs and Bhumias, and the remaining 9 are unguaranteed Thakurs.

His Highness Raja Udaji Rao Saheb Pawar Bahadur, is the present Chief of Dhar and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Devare & Co. Bombay.

CAPTAIN H. H. NAWAB MUHAMMAD IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR.

NAWAB OF JAORA.

Jaora.

JAORA is a treaty State in the Malwa Agency of Central India. The rulers are called Nawabs. The State was founded by Abdul Gafur Khan, the grandson of Abdul Majid Khan, who came to India during the reign of Mahammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi (1719-43 A.D.). Abdul Gafur Khan was a man of fortune. He rose to prominence under Amir Khan, the leader of the Pendharees and founder of the Tonk state. He took part in the dispute that arose after the death of Yashwant Rao Holkar regarding the succession of Malhar Rao. After the battle of Mahidpur in 1817 A.D., in which Holkar's army was defeated, Gafur Khan offered his submission to the British, who, on the conclusion of the treaty of Mandasor on 6th January 1818 A.D., guaranteed to him the possession of Jaora and other five *tahsils*, on condition that he and his heirs should maintain a body of 600 horse to co-operate with the British forces. Gafur Khan died in 1825 A.D. leaving an infant son, Ghaus Mahamad Khan, who was recognised as the Nawab of Jaora by the Holkar Durbar on receiving a *nazarana* of two lacs of rupees.

Ghaus Mahamad Khan was an efficient ruler and a loyal friend of the British. He rendered most important services to the Government during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D., for which his yearly contribution payable to Government was reduced and an increase of two guns was made in his salute. In 1862 A.D. he received a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession to the State in accordance with Mahomedan law and custom. He was a very popular ruler and was respected by his subjects, as well as by the British Government. He died in 1865 A.D. and was succeeded by his only son, Ismail Khan, who ruled from 1865-95 A.D. He, like his predecessor, was most loyal to British Government.

Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan, the present Chief, was born on 17th January 1883 A.D. and was installed on the 29th July 1895 A.D. by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. He joined the Daly College at Indore, where he remained tilll 1899 A.D. The administration of the State was ably conducted by the minister, Yar Mahamad Khan, whose name and good work will be ever remembered by the people of Jaora. The young Nawab was granted full powers of administration in March 1903 A.D. His Highness is taking keen interest in the administration of the State and conducting it on a progressive and constitutional line. In April 1911 A.D. His Highness has formed a State-Council under his own presidency, composed of five members, to consider and dispose of all important matters of the State. As a mark of appreciation the Nawab Saheb has received the Honorary Captaincy in the British Army.

The State has an area of about 568 square miles and a population of 75,000 souls. The annual gross revenue, based on the last five years average, is Rs. 6,50,000.

Captain His Highness Fakhr-ud-Daula Nawab Mahammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat-i-Jang, Nawab of Jaora, enjoys a salute of 13 guns.

Jhabua.

JHABUA is a guaranteed chiefship under the Bhopawar Agency, Central India. The State takes its name Jhabua from the chief town, which was founded by Jhabbu Naik, who was a notorious freebooter in the sixteenth century. The rulers of Jhabua are Rathor Rajputs, descended from Bir Singh, fifth son of Jodha, the founder of Jodhpur state in Rajputana. This branch of the family rose to favour at Delhi and acquired Badnawar in Malwa as a fief in 1584 A.D. Kesho Das, son of Bhim Singh, who then held Badnawar, was in the service of Prince Salim, who, on his accession as Emperor Jahangir employed him to subdue the turbulent freebooters of Malwa. After suppressing them, Kesho Das obtained possession of their lands. In 1607 A.D. he was invested with the insignia of nobility by the Emperor, but died the same year, poisoned by his son and heir. From this time the State was subjected to much internal disturbance and the confusion was greatly increased by the invasion of the Mahrattas on Malwa in 1722 A.D. The next year the State came under the management of Holkar during the minority of the Chief. In 1770 A.D. the revenues were merely nominal owing principally to Mahratta oppression, though singularly enough, Holkar left the collection and payment of the *Chauth* which was his due, to the Jhabua State.

During the settlement of Malwa by Sir John Malcolm, the State was guaranteed to the family of Kesho Das. Raja Gopal Das (1840-94 A.D.) rendered good service in assisting the fugitives from Bhopawar during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D., in recognition of which he was presented with a *Khilat* of rupees 12,500. In 1865 A.D., however, he permitted a prisoner, confined under suspicion of theft, to be mutilated, for which a fine of rupees 10,000 was imposed, and his salute was discontinued for one year.

The present Chief, Udai Singh, succeeded by adoption in 1894 A.D. and was invested with administrative powers in 1898 A.D.

The Raja maintains a small military force and pays rupees 1,474 towards the cost of the Malwa Bhil Corps.

The area of the State is 1,336 square miles with a population of 80,889, principally Bhils.

The Ruler of Jhabua, His Highness Raja Udai Singh Bahadur, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and to be received in a separate Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA UDAI SINGH

RAJA OF JHABUA.

RAO BAHADUR DURJAN SAL SINGH.

Rao of Khilchipur.

Khilachipur.

KHILACHIPUR is a small mediatised chiefship in Central India under the Bhopal Political Agency. The State was founded in 1544 A.D. by Diwan Ugrasen, who was forced by family dissensions to migrate from Khichi, capital of Gangron. Formerly the Chief of Khilachipur bore the title of Diwan. In 1873 A.D., Diwan Amar Singh received the hereditary title of 'Rao Bahadur' from the British Government. Since then the Chiefs of Khilachipur are styled as Rao Bahadurs.

The name of the present Chief is Rao Bahadur Durjan Sal Singhji, who succeeded his father, Rao Bahadur Bhawani Singh, in the year 1908 A.D. He was born on the 26th August 1897 A.D. and is now about fourteen years old. He is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore, where he is making good progress. The Chief belongs to Khichi sub-section of the Chowhan clan of Rajputs. He is affianced to the 3rd daughter of His Highness the Raja Saheb of Sailana, Central India.

The area of the State is 273 square miles and the population is 40,069 souls according to the latest census of 1911 A.D. The average gross revenue of the State is Rs. 1,33,605.

The Chief of Khilachipur bears the hereditary title of 'Rao Bahadur' and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Nagod.

NAGOD is a *sanad* State in Central India under the Political Agent in Baghelkhand. The chiefs of Nagod are Parihar Rajputs, who migrated into Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and in the seventh century drove away the Gaharwars and established their sway over the tract lying between Mahoba and Mau. In the ninth century these Parihar Rajputs became subordinate to the great Chandel clan and migrated still farther eastward into Baghelkhand. In 1478 A.D. Raja Bhoja obtained Unchehra, which he made his own capital and which remained so until 1720 A.D., when Raja Chain Singh moved his capital to Nagod. Later on the Parihars practically lost all their possessions to the Bundelas and Baghelas; and Nagod with a small territory was preserved as the remnant of the old Parihar rule only by submitting to their adversaries.

When the British became paramount after the treaty of Bassein (1802 A.D.), Nagod was held to be the tributary to Panna and was included in the *sanad* granted to that state in 1807 A.D. In recognition, however, of the fact that the territory had been in the possession of the family before the establishment of Chhatra Sal's power and had continued to be independent throughout the supremacy of the Bundelas and of Ali-Bahadur, a separate *sanad* was granted to Lal Sheoraj Singh in 1809 A.D. confirming him in his possessions. He was succeeded in 1818 A.D. by his son, Balbhadra Singh, who was deposed in 1831 A.D. for murdering his brother. His succeessor Raghavendra Singh, who was then a minor, received powers in 1838 A.D. and obtained a new *sanad*, succession dues to the value of Rs. 8,000 being paid to the British Government. He involved the State in debt, and it was placed under British management in 1844 A.D.

In the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. the chief behaved most loyally in assisting Europeans and in recognition of these services received a grant of eleven villages, now forming the *pargana* of Dhanwahi, which had belonged to the confiscated state of Bijai Raghogarh. In 1862 A.D. he received a *sanad* of adoption and in 1865 A.D. again assumed management till his death in 1874 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, the present chief, Raja Jadvendra Singh, who was then nineteen. The Raja began to exercise powers in 1882 A.D. but was deprived of them in 1894 A.D. for mismanagement and retired to Benares, where he lived as a recluse for ten years refusing all inducement to return. In August 1904 A.D., however, he agreed to accept an allowance and to reside at Satna. The State is being managed by the Political Agent assisted by a Diwan.

The area of the State is about 501 square miles with a population of 67,092. The total revenue is Rs. 1,70,000.

The Chief of the State has the title of Raja and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

RAJA SAHEB OF NAGOD.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA ARJUN SINGH BAHADUR.

RAJA OF NARSINGARH.

Narsingarh.

THE State of Narsingarh is one of the mediatised and guaranteed chiefships of the Central India Agency under the Political Agent in Bhopal, lying in the division of Malwa known as Umatwara. It is bounded on the north by Rajgarh, Khilachipur and Indore, on the south by Gwalior and Bhopal, on the east by Maksudangarh (Gwalior) and Bhopal, and on the west by Gwalior and Dewas.

The Chiefs of Narsingarh like those of Rajgarh are Umat Rajputs, descended from Umar Singh or Umaji. They belong to the Parmar or Pawar branch of Agnikul Rajputs. Udaji and Dudaji were two brothers who flourishd in the time of the Emperor Akbar. They were celebrated warriors and had shown their courage and bravery to the Mogul court. Dudaji, the younger brother, had joined the Delhi Imperial Service in the invasion of the fort of Gagron; and his services were greatly appreciated by the Emperor, who conferred upon him the title of Diwan and granted him a *sanad*. From that time Rawat Udaji and Diwan Dudaji ruled conjointly. Dudaji used to attend the Imperial Court at Delhi and had an access to the Emperor. Rawat Udaji died in 1638 A.D. while Dudaji was at Delhi. He was followed by Chhatar Singh, his nephew, on the *gadi*. Dudaji with the permission of the Emperor Shah Jahan proceeded to his capital, and took possession of the State, and gave a fixed allowance to Chhatar Singh. Dudaji was killed in a battle at Ujjain and was succeeded by Hate Sing, and after him, by his son, Ajab Singh, who lost his life in the battle of Nalkhera in 1668 A.D. His son, Parashram, succeeded him at Patan. Chhatar Singh, who was the rightful owner of half of the estate, soon after died, leaving a son, Rawat Mohan Singh, who transferred his capital to Rajgarh. Parashram, the decendant of Dudaji, and Mohan Singh, the descendant of Udaji, both were powerful and influential persons in the time of the Emperor Aurangzeb, who recognised both as joint rulers of the State and granted a *sanad* in their names. But they did not pull on well, and in 1681 A.D. Rawat Mohan Singh requested Parashram to divide the State in equal parts, which was accordingly done. Parashram thus became the chief of Narsingarh, and Mohan Singh became the ruler of Rajgarh. The rulers of Narsingarh being descended from Dudaji are called "Dadawats," and those of Rajgarh being descended from Udaji are Known as "Udawats".

Sobhag Singh, the sixth in descent from Parashram, was the ruler of Narsingarh during the settlement of Malwa by Sir John Malcolm. He was succeeded by Hanmant Singh in 1827 A.D. H. H. Raja Hanmant Singh's grandson, Raja Pratap Singh, went to England in 1887 A.D. and there had the honour of an audience with Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. The University of Edinburgh honoured him by conferring upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. He died in 1890 A.D. and was succeeded by his uncle, Mehtab Singh, who was an energetic ruler. He died in 1895 A.D. and was succeeded by Raja Arjun Singh.

H. H. Raja Arjun Singhji Saheb Bahadur, the present Ruler, was born on the 1st day of Magh Samvat 1943 corresponding with January 10th, 1887, and succeeded the late Raja Mehtab Singh Saheb in 1896 A.D. being formally installed on the *gadi* on the 6th January 1897 A.D. by the Hon'ble Colonel Sir David Barr, the then Agent to

Governor-General in Central India. As His Highness was then only 10 years old, a long minority ensued, and the State was during a period of about 13 years (1896-1908 A.D.) administered by the Political Agent in Bhopal through a Superintendent.

His Highness received during this period education and training, best calculated to fit him for discharging with ability, the high duties of his exalted position; and after a distinguished career at the Mayo College and the Imperial Cadet Corps was invested with full ruling powers in his State on the 11th March 1909 A.D. The Hon'ble Colonel H. Daly, the Agent to Governor-General in Central India, who had specially come to perform the interesting ceremony, in the course of his speech on the occasion observed:—

"It is now a little more than 12 years since Your Highness was formally installed on the *gadi* by that good friend of Central India, my distinguished predecessor, Sir David Barr. In the records of the ceremony on that occasion and in the papers connected with your selection for the chiefship, I find that, even at your then early age, a confident hope was entertained that your character and conduct would fully justify that selection. Looking back now upon your school career, upon your service with the Imperial Cadet Corps, and specially upon the manner in which, during the past year, you have studied to qualify yourself for your duties and responsibilities, and to acquire a direct personal knowledge of your State and your subjects, it is a great pleasure to your friends to feel how amply the hopes of your first boyhood have been fulfilled. We believe that the record of the coming years will show that you yield to none in devoted loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor, and, in the earnest desire to rule for the happiness and advantage of those who are committed to your charge."

His Highness Raja Arjun Singh has, since his investiture with full ruling powers, carried on the administration of the State personally. That he has amply fulfilled the expectations of Supreme Government is evident from the recent orders of the Government of India conferring plenary powers in the criminal cases upon His Highness.

His Highness is even at this early period of his career showing signs of being a just and benevolent ruler, and is ever indefatigable in devising means to make his State prosperous and his subjects happy and contented.

A son and heir was born to His Highness in September 1909 A.D. The Prince who is named Maharaj Kunwar Vikram Singhji is now two years old.

The State has an area of 734 square miles and the population of 1,09,854 souls according to the latest Census. The gross total revenue of the State is about six lacs of Rupees.

The present chief of Narsingarh, His Highness Raja Arjun Singh Bahadur, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA SAHEB OF MAIHAR.

Maihar.

THIS State was originally a dependency of Rewah. In the year 1708 A.D. Maharaj Hirdasah, the eldest son of Raja Chhatra Sal of Panna, conquered Maihar and incorporated it with his own state. In the year 1770 A.D. the Maihar State was granted as *jahagir* to Thakur Beni Singh Hazuri, who was one of the nobles of the Panna Durbar. He in turn left the management of the *jahagir* to his son, Thakur Durjan Singh, and died in the battle of Gathowra in the year 1788 A.D.

On the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British, Thakur Durjan Singh was confirmed in his possession on his executing a deed of allegiance in 1806 A.D.; and about the year 1814 A.D. a revised *sanad* was given to him. On the death of Thakur Durjan Singh in 1826 A.D., the State was divided between his two sons, Thakur Bisan Singh and Thakur Prag Das, the former receiving the district of Maihar, and the latter that of Bijai-Raghogarh. The State of Bijai-Raghogarh was confiscated in the year 1858 A.D. on account of the disloyal conduct of its chief, Sarju Prasad, son of Prag Das.

Bisan Singh became deeply involved in debt, and at his own request, the Maihar State was taken under British management in the year 1846 A.D. when an agreement was taken from him. Bisan Singh died in 1850 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Thakur Mohan Prasad, who died in 1852 A.D. leaving a son, Thakur Raghubir Singh, then about 7 years of age. A promise was given to the young Chief that the State would be restored to his management, if he proved himself fit to be entrusted with the administration. In the meantime, a British officer was deputed to Maihar for the management of the State, and to instruct the young Chief in his duties.

The State was restored to Thakur Raghubir Singh in the year 1865 A.D. He was a man of wonderful genius, and administered his State so well, that the British Government was pleased to confer on him the hereditary title of 'Raja' in the year 1869 A.D., and a salute of 9 guns was also bestowed upon him in 1877 A.D. on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar. In his time the State prospered in every way. Notwithstanding the grants of *jahagirs* of nearly 20,000 rupees, the revenue increased from 6,200 to nearly a lac of rupees. Almost all the boundary disputes were settled. After a prosperous reign of 43 years, Raja Raghubir Singh breathed his last at Benares on the 4th March 1908 A.D. leaving behind him three sons, Jadubir Singh, Ranadhir Singh and Brajbir Singh, of whom the eldest son, Kumar Jadubir Singh succeeded to the *gadi* on the 17th June 1908 A.D., but, unfortunately, after a short reign of 2 years he died on the 18th July 1910 A.D. without any issue, and was succeeded by his brother, Kumar Ranadhir Singh, the present Raja, on the 7th July 1911 A.D.

The area of Maihar is about 425 square miles, the population 73,021, and the annual revenue about a lac of rupees.

Orchha.

ORCHHA, which is also called Tehri, is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela states, the only one in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa. Of all its rulers, Bir Singh Deo (1605 to 1625 A.D.) is the most famous. He was a man of strong personality and without scruples. He was not only a great warrior but a mighty builder, and has left many monuments of his rule at Orchha. He acquired large territories and immense wealth. His son, Pahar Singh, was granted the *jahagir* of Orchha by the Emperor Shaha Jahan with the hope that he may put down the ravages of Champat Rai, a powerful Bundela chief. Pahar Singh was followed by Sujan Singh (1653 A.D.-1672 A.D.), Indramani (1672 A.D.-1675 A.D.), Jaswant Singh (1675 A.D.-1684 A.D.), and Bhagwant Singh (1684 A.D.-1689 A.D). These chiefs served the Mogul Emperors loyally. During the time of Maharaja Udit Singh (1689 A.D.-1735 A.D.), the Mahrattas commenced operations in Bundelkhand. In 1729 A.D. Chhatra Sal called in the Peshwas to his assistance, and much territory formerly belonging to the Bundelas was lost to the Mahrattas. His son, Prithwi Singh, was so much reduced that he practically held the town of Orchha only, but never acknowledged the supremacy of the Mahrattas. His successor, Sanwant Singh (1752-65 A.D.), received the title of "Mahendra" from Alamgir II.

When the British entered Bundelkhand in 1812 A.D. Raja Bikramajit Mahendra was the ruling chief. A treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was made with him. He died in 1834 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother, Tej Singh, his son, Dharmpal, having pre-deceased without issue. Tej Singh died in 1842 A.D. having adopted previously his cousin's son, Sujan Singh. This succession was disputed by Larrai Ranee, widow of Dharmpal, and serious disturbances ensued. These were settled by the appointment of the Larrai Ranee as Regent during Sujan Singh's minority. Sujan Singh died in 1854 A.D. after coming of age, and Hamir Singh, a collateral relative succeeded him, the Larrai Ranee continuing to act as Regent until her death in 1868 A.D., when the State devolved upon Hamir Singh, the late chief. Tehri under Larrai Ranee's management rendered valuable services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. As a reward for these services a tribute of Rs. 3,000 was remitted.

Hamir Singh received the *sanad* of adoption in 1862 A.D. He died in 1874 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother, H.H. Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh, the present Chief. In recognition of his administrative ability, the Government of India have conferred on him the titles of G.C.I.E. and G.C.S.I.

The area of the Orchha State is 2,080 square miles with a population of 3,21,634 souls. The State has a normal revenue of seven lacs exclusive of income of *jahagir.*

The ruler of the State, His Highness Sarmad-i-Rajah-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Sir Pratab Singh Mahendra Sawai Bahadur G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., receives a salute of 17 guns, 2 being his personal honour.

Herzog & Higgins, Mhow.

H. H. MAHARAJA MAHENDRA SAWAI SIR PRATAP SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E.

MAHARAJA OF ORCHHA.

Herzog & Higgins, Mhow.

H. H. MAHARAJA MAHENDRA JADVENDRA SINGH.

MAHARAJA OF PANNA.

Panna.

THE Panna chiefs are Bundela Rajputs descended from the Orchha house. Hirde Sah, the eldest son of Maharaja Chhatra Sal, succeeded his father as the ruler of Bundelkhand in 1732 A.D. He established his capital at Panna, and the State may be said to reckon its existence as a separate chiefship from this date. He died in 1739 A.D. and was succeeded by Sabha Singh, in whose time the famous diamond mines were first worked. He was followed by Aman Singh (1752-58 A.D.), Hindupat (1758-77 A.D.) and Anirudha (1777-79 A.D.). The last named ruler being a minor, the State was left in charge of Beni Hazuri and Khemraj Chaube. The jealousies of these two officers plunged the State into a civil war, which resulted in the reduction of the area of Panna State and creation of three new States, Maihar, Paldeo and Chhatarpur. Ultimately Dhokal Singh was able to establish himself on the *gadi* in 1785 A.D. During his rule, Bundelkhand became an easy prey to the Gosain leader, Himmat Bahadur, and his confederate, Ali Bahadur, grandson of Peshwa Bajirao I. Ali Bahadur assumed suzerainty over Bundelkhand and granted *sanad* to Bundela chiefs including Dhokal Singh. Kishor Singh succeeded Dhokal Singh in the year 1798 A.D. and acknowledged British supremacy. He was reinstated and confirmed in his possessions by *sanads* granted in 1807 and 1811 A.D. He was succeeded by Harbans Rai (1840-49 A.D.) and Nripat Singh (1849-70 A.D.). During the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. the Raja assisted the British in holding the fort of Kalinjar and clearing Damoh district of rebels. For these good services he was rewarded with a *khilat* of Rs. 20,000 and the Simaria *pargana*; and in 1869 A.D. he received the grant of the personal title of 'Mahendra,' which was made hereditary in 1875 A.D. He was succeeded by Rudra Pratap Singh (1880-93 A.D.), who was made a K.C.S.I. in 1876 A.D. and received an addition of two guns to his salute as a personal honour in 1877 A.D. This chief was succeeded by his brother, Lokpal Singh (1893-97 A.D.), who was followed by Madho Singh. The latter was deposed in 1902 A.D. for his complicity in the murder of his uncle, Rao Raja Khuman Singh. The present Chief, Maharaja Jadvendra Singh, son of Rao Raja Khuman Singh, was born in 1893 A.D. and is now being educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer.

Panna is famous for its diamond mines. The State area is 2,492 square miles and its population is 1,92,286; the total revenue of the State is about five lacs of rupees.

The Chief of Panna bears the titles of 'His Highness' and 'Maharaja Mahendra' and receives a salute of 11 guns.

Rajgarh.

THE Rajgarh chiefs belong to a very ancient family and are said to have descended from the great Vikramaditya, King of Ujjain, who established his own era, which is still current in Northern India and is known as "Samvat" year.

One of the ancestors, Umarji or Umaji, founded the famous fort of Umarkote in Sindh and after him was named the present territory of Rajgarh and Narsingarh, which is still known as "Umatwara." About the year 1681 A.D. when Mohan Singh was the ruler of Umatwara, Diwan Parashram induced the chief to divide the country, and the old Umatwara was made into two States known as Rajgarh and Narsingarh.

Rawat Moti Singh, the seventh in descent, was a wise ruler, who sided with the British in the dark days of the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. and, for his services, gained the honour of the hereditary salute of 11 guns. He was succeeded in 1880 A.D. by Rawat Bakhtawar Singh, who ruled the State only for two years and died in 1882 A.D. He was a man of ability and of commanding appearance, and is still remembered for his generosity and love of justice. He was succeeded by his son, Bal Bahadur Singh, who managed the State affairs very satisfactorily. In 1885 A.D. during the viceroyalty of H. E. the late Marquis of Dufferin, the hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on Rawat Bal Bahadur Singh, who died on the 19th January 1902 A.D. without issue. Beni Singh, his uncle, was selected by the Government of India to succeed him to the chiefship of Rajgarh.

H. H. Raja Beni Singh, the present Chief succeeded to the *gadi* in 1902 A.D. Since His Highness assumed the reins of the administration, the State has made good progress in every branch. All the existing institutions in the Rajgarh State are the outcome of the enlightened rule of the present Chief, who takes a keen interest in the welfare of his subjects and personally looks after the administration.

Raja Beni Singh attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903 A.D. and received the gold medal. He was presented in 1905 A.D. to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Government of India conferred upon the Chief the insignia of K.C.I.E., in 1908 A.D.

The State has an area of 962 square miles and a population according to the census of 1911 A.D. of 1,27,293 souls. The income of the State including the *jahagir* is about 6½ lacs of rupees.

The present Chief of Rajgarh, His Highness Raja Rawat Sir Beni Singh Bahadur K.C.I.E., enjoys full administrative powers, and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR BENI SINGH, K.C.I.E.

RAJA OF RAJGARH.

Devare & Co. Bombay.

CAPT. H. H. RAJA SIR SAJJAN SINGH, K.C.S.I.

RAJA OF RUTLAM.

Rutlam.

THE Rulers of Rutlam are Rathor Rajputs and are directly descended from the Jodhapur family. The common ancestor was Udai Singh whose grandson, Mahesh Das, assisted Shah Jahan in the capture of Dowlatabad. Mahesh Das's son, Ratan Singh, displayed daring courage in arresting the destructive course of a wild (*mast*) elephant in the populous streets of Delhi. His conspicuous services against the Persians in Khorasan and in quelling the rebellion raised by Uzbeks at Kandhar were rewarded by the Emperor by assigning him twelve districts in Malwa. Thus Ratan Singh became the founder of the Rutlam State which he ruled from 1637 to 1647 A.D. This assignment was commuted to a free grant to his successors when Ratan Singh was killed in a battle fighting in support of Shah Jahan against Aurangzeb. Ratan Singh's eldest son, Ram Singh, was superseded by a younger but bolder son, Chhatra Sal, who succeeded at Rutlam, while Ram Singh became chief of Sailana. A dispute between the descendants of Chhatra Sal, led to further disturbances in the State: and his two grandsons, Man Singh and Jai Singh, became chiefs of Rutlam and Sailana States respectively in the year 1709 A.D.

Parbat Singh was the fourth in descent from Man Singh, in whose favour Sir John Malcolm mediated with Dowlat Rao Sindhia in 1818 A.D. Parbat Singh died without issue, and was under a special arrangement succeeded by Balwant Singh, a cousin of the Chief of Salumbar. Balwant Singh died in 1857 A.D. having done good service to the British Government, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Bahram Singh, who received a dress of honour from Government in recognition of his father's services in the critical days of the Mutiny.

Captain His Highness Raja Sir Sajjan Singh, K.C.S.I., is the present ruler of Rutlam. His Highness succeeded his father, Sir Ranjit Singh, K.C.I.E., to the *gadi* in 1893 A.D. and was invested with ruling powers, in 1898 A.D. His Highness Sir Sajjan Singh is a very popular ruler. The following is a happy characterization of His Highness by the highest political authority in Central India, who recently visited Rutlam State:—

"In His Highness we all recognise the best type of a Rajput gentleman, as high a type as can be found, a thorough sportsman who has never failed to play the game, a capable ruler who works steadily and unostentatiously for the good of his people, a loyal chief second to none in devotion to the Crown, and a brave soldier who, if occasion arose, would not hesitate to show, in the cause of the King-Emperor, the same splendid valour and self-sacrifice that won for his great ancestor, Ratan Singh, undying glory on the fatal field of Fatehabad."

The Rutlam State comprises an area of 1,130 square miles with a population of 85,000 souls. The revenue of the State is Rs. 9,00,000. It is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa political charge of the Central India Agency.

Captain His Highness Raja Sir Sajjan Singh K. C. S. I. is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Sailana.

SAILANA is one of the mediatised states of the Central India Agency, under the Political Agent in Malwa. The State is called after the capital town which stands at the foot (*anana*=mouth) of the hills (*shaila*), whence it derives its name "Shailanana" or modern Sailana. Scattered portions of Sailana touch the Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Jaora, Banswara and Kushalgarh states, of which the last two are in Rajputana.

The chiefs of Sailana are Rathor Rajputs of the Ratanavat branch, an off-shoot of the Rutlam house, and till 1730 A.D., Sailana formed a part of Rutlam. In that year, Jai Singh, a great grandson of Ratan Singh the founder of Rutlam, started an independent State, of which Raoti was the capital. In 1736 A.D. he built the present capital of Sailana. During the settlement of Malwa in 1819 A.D. Raja Lachhman Singh received, through the mediation of Sir John Malcolm, an agreement on behalf of Daulat Rao Sindhia, by which all interference in the administration of the State by the Gwalior Durbar was prohibited and he was secured in his possessions on payment of a tribute of Rs. 23,000. The payment of this tribute was transferred to the British in 1860 A.D. From 1850 A.D. chief Dule Singh being a minor, the State was administered by the British authorities, but during the disturbances of 1857 A.D. it was entrusted to the late chief's widow, who rendered good service. In 1881 A.D. the State abandoned all transit duties on salt, receiving annually from the British Government one hundred maunds of salt free of all costs. In 1883 A.D., however, this compensation was commuted to an annual cash payment of Rs. 412-8-0.

The present Chief, Raja Jaswant Singh, succeeded by adoption in 1895 A.D. He has done much to improve the financial condition of the State though the famine of 1899-1900 A.D. caused fresh embarrassment. He received the gold Kaisar-i-Hind medal in 1901 A.D. and was made a K.C.I.E. in 1904 A.D. The territory, as is usual in Rajput holdings, has been alienated to a considerable extent, ten of the Jahagirdars being Rathor Rajputs connected with the ruling family. For administrative purposes the State is divided into four sections, the chief town and its environs, and the districts of Bhilpank, Bangrod, and Raoti. The Chief administers the State with the help of a Diwan, and in civil matters has complete control. In criminal cases he exercises the powers of a Sessions Court, but submits for confirmation, to the Agent to the Governor-General, all sentences of trasportation, imprisonment for life or capital punishment. The State forces consist of 162 regular cavalry, who form the Chief's body-guard, 278 irregular infantry, 5 guns and 15 gunners.

The State has an area of about 450 square miles and a population of 25,731 souls. The normal revenue of the State is about one lac and a half.

His Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singh K.C.I.E. enjoys a salute of 11 guns.

H. H. RAJA SIR JASWANT SINGH, K.C.I.E.

RAJA OF SAILANA.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA RAM SINGH.

RAJA OF SITAMAU.

Sitamau.

THE chiefs of Sitamau are Rathor Rajputs connected with the Rutlam family, and the early history of this branch of the clan is that of the Rutlam state. They are descended from Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhapur (1584-95 A.D.). His grandson, Mahesh Das, entered the Imperial army in 1634 A.D. and secured a *mansab* from the Mogul Emperor. He was a dutiful son and had great affection for his parents. He proceeded with his mother on pilgrimage to the famous shrine of Onkar on the Narmada. On the way, his mother fell seriously ill and died at Sitamau, a small village, then held by the Bhumias of that place. Mahesh Das asked the Bhumias for a piece of ground to perform the funeral rites and erect a cenotaph to his mother. The Bhumias refused the request, and Mahesh Das had to purchase a plot of land, where he built a memorial to his mother. Mahesh Das revenged himself on the Bhumias, and took Sitamau under his possession. He afterwards rose to great distinction in the Imperial army.

Ratan Singh, the eldest son of Mahesh Das, succeeded to the possession of his father in 1644 A.D. He distinguished himself at the Court of Delhi by his bravery, and received *jahagirs* in Malwa from the Emperor, of which Sitamau formed a part. Ratan Singh fell in the battle of Fatehabad near Ujjain in 1658 A.D. fighting with great valour. He was succeeded by Ram Singh, who died at Daulatabad in 1682 A.D., and was followed by his eldest son, Shiv Singh, who ruled for only two years.

After the death of Shiv Singh, Keshav Das succeeded to the *gadi* of Rutlam; but he established his capital at Sitamau in 1695 A.D. perceiving the natural advantages which the situation of the town possessed. In fact, he is the founder of the Sitamau State, where he ruled till 1748 A.D. He was followed by Gaj Singh (1748-52 A.D.), Fatteh Singh (1752-1802 A.D.), and Raj Singh (1802-67 A.D.) During this period, the Mahrattas established their sway in this part of Malwa and exacted large tributes from the chiefs of Sitamau. In 1820 A.D. at the advent of the British, an agreement was made between Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia and Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau, by which the latter was confirmed in the possession of his territory, on payment of tribute to the Gwalior Durbar under the British guarantee.

Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau ruled for 63 years, and remained faithful to the British Crown during the trying times of the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. In recognition of his fidelity and friendship, a *khilat* of Rs. 2,000 was presented to him. He was an able ruler noted for his philanthropy and charity. He died in 1867 A.D. and was succeeded by Raja Bhawani Singh (1867-85 A.D.), Bahadur Singh (1885-99 A.D.), and Shardul Singh (1899-1900 A.D.). The last named ruler left no heir; and the Government of India selected the present Chief, Ram Singh, to succeed him, who was invested with ruling powers on the 28th of February 1905 A.D.

The area of the State is 350 square miles with a population of 23,863 persons and the total revenue of three lacs, which includes *khalsa, jahagir* and *muaffi.*

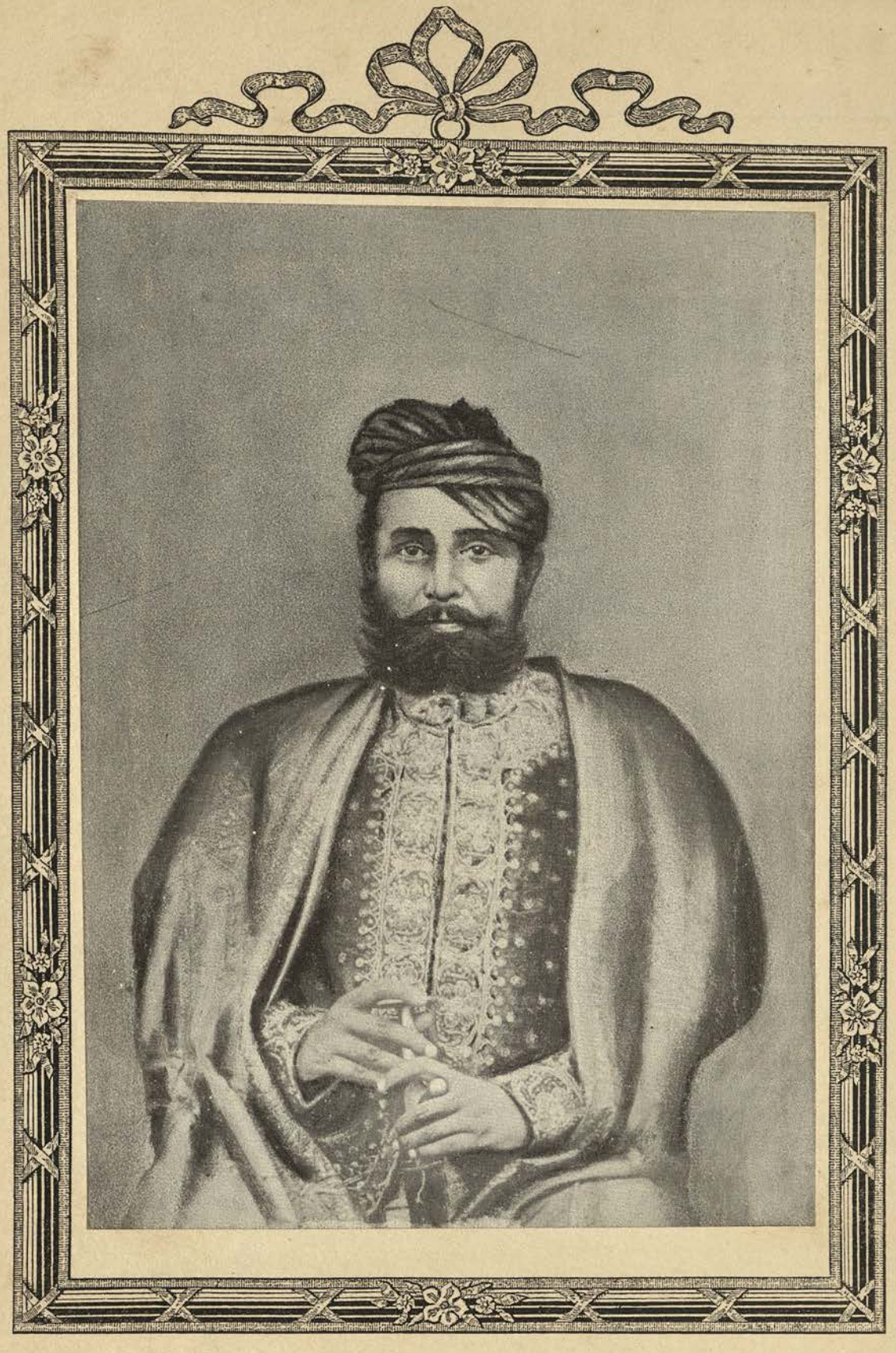
The present Chief, His Highness Raja Ram Singh, enjoys a salute of 11 guns.

Shivpur-Baroda.

SHIVPUR-BARODA is a *jahagir* under the Gwalior state, and lies in the Shivpur district. The family of the Rajas of Shivpur-Baroda is very ancient and traces its descent from the Gaurs, the ancient rulers of Bengal. Maharaja Tilokchand was one of the most celebrated kings of this dynasty, and was married to the sister of Raja Bhartrihari, King of Ujjain. In 1280 A.D. one of his descendants, Raja Bachh Raj, came to Ajmer and showed his bravery and exploits to the Hindu Emperor of Delhi, Raja Prithwi Raj Chawan, who appreciated them by conferring lands in *inam*, including the territory lying between the rivers Parvati and Kunti, and by giving his daughter in marriage to him.

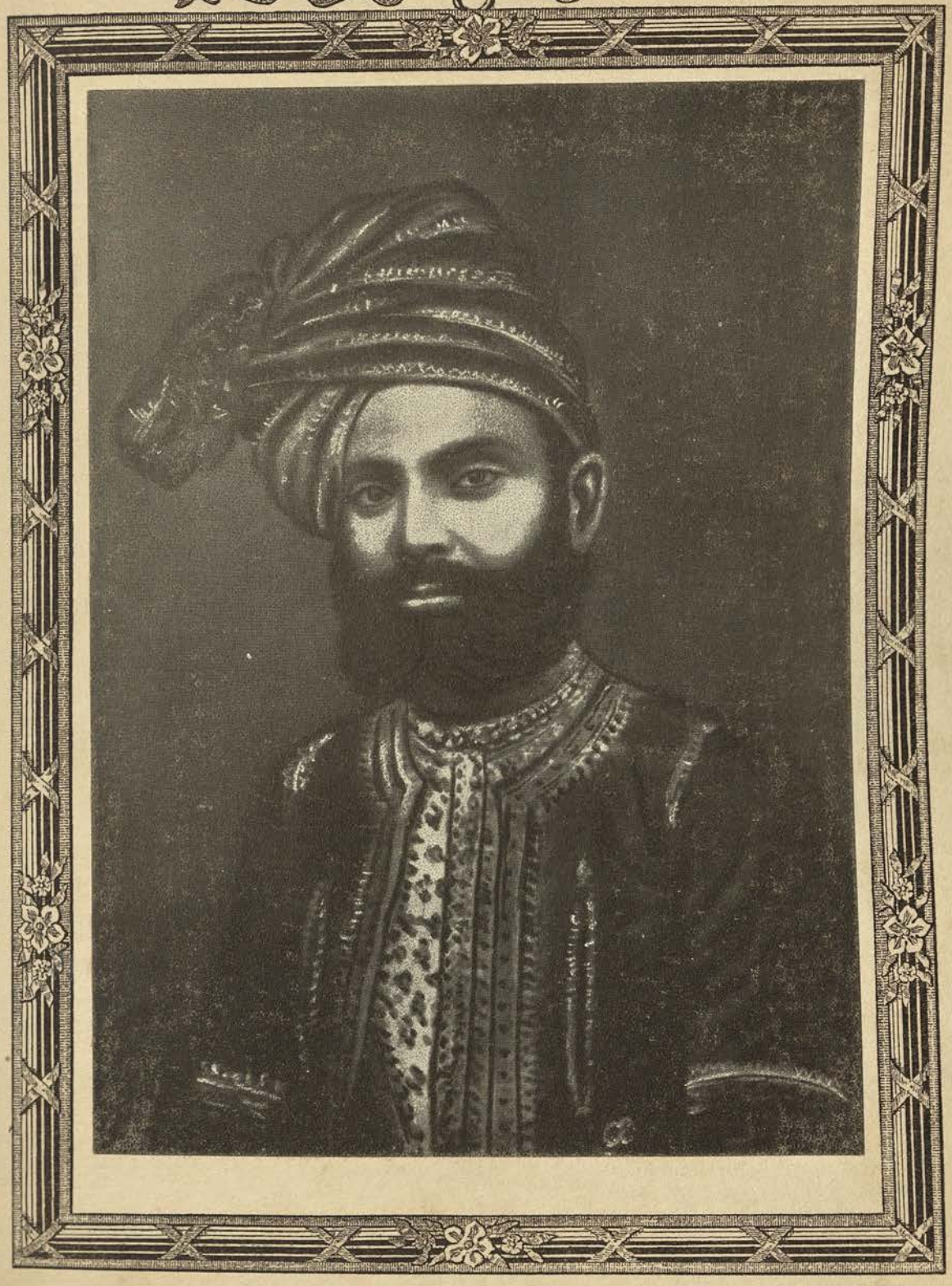
Raja Gopal Das, ninth in descent, rose to prominence in the time of Humayun and was given the command of his Imperial forces. He won the battle of Thatta Bhakkar by his own prowess, and received a *mansab* of seven thousand and other honours. Emperor Shaha Jahan favoured Raja Manohar Das with a *sanad* of Shivpur-Baroda, with twelve hundred villages for its support. The *jahagir* of Shivpur was enjoyed by his descendants till 1809 A.D., when Raja Radhika Das was forcibly driven away by Daulat Rao Sindhia, and the estate was assigned to his General Jean Baptiste Filose. Radhika Das was allowed to retain a portion of his estate and to live at Baroda, a town about 12 miles south of Shivpur. Raja Balwant Singh succeeded his father and managed his *jahagir* till his death, which took place in 1865 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Raja Bijai Singh, who is the present ruler of Shivpur-Baroda. He has been managing his affairs with credit and has two sons, who have received a good education.

The area of this estate is 308 square miles containing 37,443 inhabitants. The income is estimated to be 45,000 Rupees per annum.



HIS HIGHNESS RAJA BIJAI SINGH.

RAJA OF SHIVPUR-BARODA.



NAWAB MAHAMAD HYDER ALI KHAN.

NAWAB OF HAIDARGARH-BASODA.

Haidargarh-Basoda.

HAIDARGARH is the name of the small State of Basoda under the Bhopal Political Agency, and is one of the guaranteed states under the direct control of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. The founder of this small State was Nawab Diler Khan, an Afgan, who came to India in 1713 A.D. and made his fortune by acquiring some territory from the Rajput princes, who were quarrelling with each other. He died in 1732 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Mahammad Izzat Khan, as Nawab of Kurwai Mahamadgarh and Basoda. But he did not pull on well with his younger brother, Mahammad Ahsan Ulla Khan and the territory was divided between the two brothers. Mahammadgarh and Basoda came to the share of Nawab Ahsan Ulla Khan, while Kurwai went into the possession of Nawab Mahammad Izzat Khan. Nawab Ahsan Ulla Khan again distributed his share between his two sons; and Mahammadgarh and Basoda thus became two saparate chiefships.

Nawab Ahsan Ulla Khan died in 1790 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Waka Ulla Khan, who ruled the State for five years, and died in 1795 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Asud Ali Khan, who was then a minor and the State was managed by his mother. After attaining majority, Nawab Asud Ali Khan took the administration into his hands and conducted it ably till his death in 1864 A.D.

He was succeeded by his son, Omar Ali Khan, who was a great author and traveller. He visited India, Arabia, Turkey, England, France, Italy, China, Japan, Burma, Africa and America, and wrote the accounts of his travels in the Urdu language. He generally used to spend 6 months of the year in his State, and 6 months in travelling outside. After a successful career of 32 years he died on the 7th April 1896 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Nawab Mahammad Haidar Ali Khan Bahadur, who is the present ruler of Basoda and who has changed the name of the capital to Haidargarh after his own name. The present Nawab has received good education and training from his father, and particularly in state affairs he was taught to be just and independent and not to be led astray by flatterers. He understands Persian, Urdu, Arabic and Hindi and possesses some knowledge of English. He has acquired an insight into the management of the affairs of his State from his father's time, and is performing his duties efficiently.

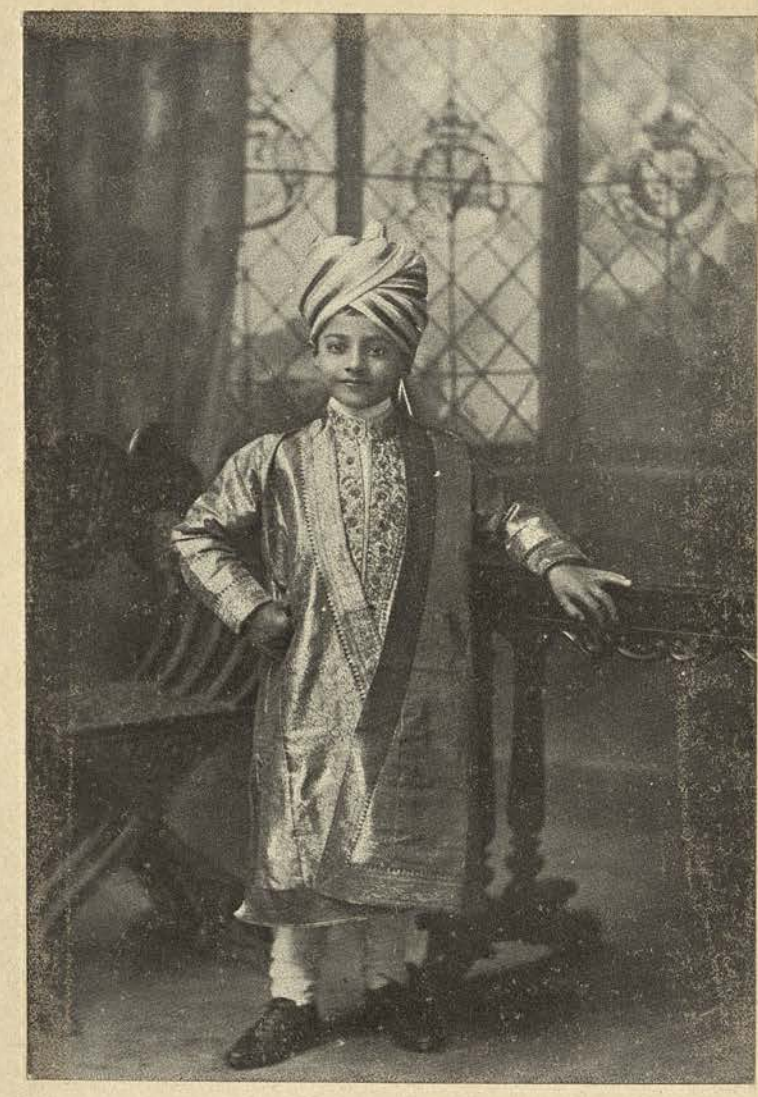
The area of the State is about 40 square miles, with a population of 4,897; and the income is Rs. 25,427.

Kurwai.

KURWAI is one of the mediatised chiefships within the political charge of the British Agent in Bhopal. In the year 1713 A.D. Mahammad Diler Khan, an Afgan adventurer from Tirah, belonging to the Feroz Khel clan, seized Kurwai and some of the surrounding villages. Later on, in return for certain services he was granted 31 *parganas* by the Emperor. Diler Khan is said to have been murdered by Dost Mahammad Khan of Bhopal. The chiefship was, during the decline of the Mogul Empire, equal in size and strength to Bhopal, if not larger, but during the Mahratta period it rapidly declined, although it always remained independent. The assistance rendered by the Chief to Colonel Goddard in 1783 A.D. specially marked out Kurwai as an object of Mahratta persecution. In 1818 A.D. the State was hard pressed and the Nawab applied to the Political Agent at Bhopal for aid against the Sindhia, which was granted.

Nawab Mahammad Diler Khan was succeeded by his son, Mahammad Izzat Khan, who died in 1753 A.D., having made over the two *parganas* of Basoda and Mahammadgarh to his brother, Ahsan Ullah Khan. Mahammad Izzat Khan was succeeded by Mahammad Hurmat Khan, who died in 1784 A.D. and was succeeded by his second son, Mahammad Akbar Khan, who seized the State and allowed an annuity of Rs. 6,000 to his brother, Iradat Mahammad Khan. Mahammad Akbar Khan died in 1839 A.D. and was followed succeessively by his sons, Muzaffar Khan (1839-1859 A.D.) and Najaf Khan (1859-1887 A.D.). The latter was a very successful ruler and enjoyed a personal salute of 9 guns. Nawab Mahammad Najaf Khan died without male issue and his grandson, Munawar Ali Khan, a minor, succeeded him in 1887 A.D. The administration of the State, during his minority, was conducted by his father, Khan Bahadur Mian Mazhar Ali Khan. Munawar Ali Khan was invested with ruling powers in 1892 A.D., but owing to debts exceeding two lacs of rupees, the State soon had to be again taken under management. Nawab Mahammad Munawar Ali Khan died in 1895 A.D. and was succeeded by his younger brother, Nawab Mahammad Yakub Ali Khan. The latter died in the prime of his life in October 1906 A.D. leaving a son and heir, Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan, who was born on the 1st December 1901 A.D. He was installed on the *gadi* on the 15th April 1907 A.D. The State again came under British management, and Rai Sahib Munshi Kedar Nath Bhargava, the Superintendent, conducts the administration under the supervision of the Political Agent in Bhopal. The State is independent of any other Durbar and pays no tribute to Government or to any other State. The minor Nawab is 10 years old and has been studying in the Daly College, Indore.

The area of this State is 142.3 square miles. Its population according to the census of 1911 A.D. is 18,354, and the revenue is about one lac of rupees.



H. H. NAWAB SARWAR ALI KHAN.

NAWAB OF KURWAI.

H. H. NAWAB SADDIQ KALU KHAN.

NAWAB OF MAHAMMADGARH.

Mahammadgarh.

MAHAMMADGARH is a petty mediatised State in Central India, in the Bhopal Political Agency. Mahammadgarh was originally included in Kurwai and Basoda. Nawab Mahammad Izzat Khan of Kurwai made over the two *parganas* of Basoda and Mahammadgarh to his brother, Ahsan Ullah Khan, who in 1753 A.D. divided the two *parganas* between his two sons, Baka Ullah Khan and Mahammad Khan; the latter founded the town and State of Mahammadgarh. Nawab Mahammad Khan was succeeded by his grandson, Nawab Ahmad Kalu Khan, and who in return was succeeded by his son, Nawab Hafiz Kalu Khan, who died in 1897 A.D. and his son, Nawab Hatim Kalu Khan, was installed on the *gadi* by the Political Agent in Bhopal in the same year. He continued to occupy the chiefship up to 1909 A.D., when he abdicated in favour of his eldest son. The Government of India accepted his resignation and recognized his son, Nawab Saddiq Kalu Khan, as his successor. The latter was proclaimed Nawab and Chief of Mahammadgarh in a Durbar held by the Political Agent in Bhopal on 1st February 1910 A.D. He is in his 21st year. He received education at the Sehore High School, which he attended till 1910 A.D. On the 20th December, he was sent to Kurwai by the Political Agent in Bhopal to gain an insight into administrative work under the Superintendent, Rai Sahib Munshi Kedar Nath Bhargava, who holds the joint charge of both Kurwai and Mahammadgarh states. The family belongs to the Feroz Khel clan of Pathans.

This State is situated on the Malwa plateau, with an area of about 29 square miles, and according to the latest census has a population of 2,863. Its revenue amounts to about Rs. 15,000. The town of Mahammadgarh, which is the headquarters of the State, is situated in 23°-39′ north and 78°-10′ east, and lies at the foot of a small hill; it has a population of 758 souls. The State is independent of any other Durbar and pays no tribute to Government or to any other State.

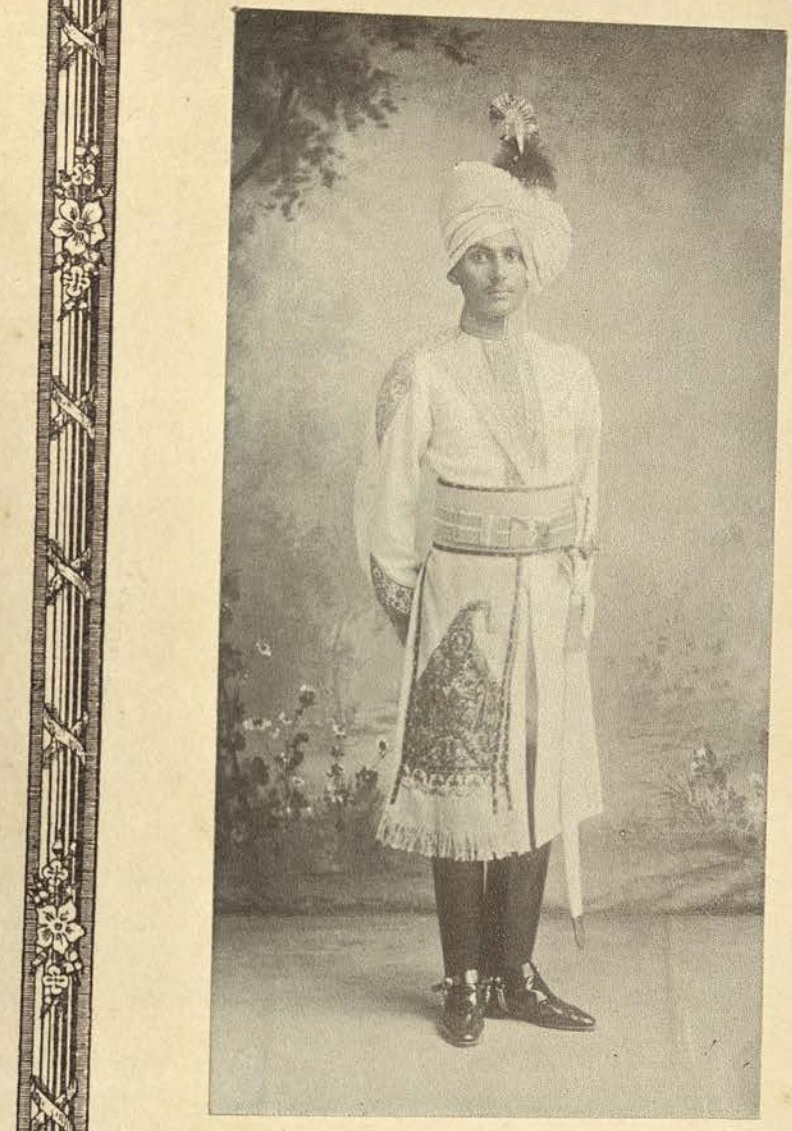
BOMBAY.

Akalkot.

THE Chief of Akalkot is a Mahratta belonging to the Bhonsle family, and is a first class Sardar of the Deccan. In the beginning of the 17th century A.D. the principality formed part of the territories of the ruling Kings of Ahmednagar. Shiwaji, the celebrated founder of the Mahratta Empire, died in 1680 A.D., leaving behind him a son, Sambhaji, who was captured and slain by his inveterate foe Emperor Aurangzeb in 1689 A.D. His son, Shiwaji, better known as Shahu, was thrown into prison by the Emperor; but immediately after his death in 1707 A.D. the Mahratta prince was restored to liberty by his successor Bahadur Shah. During the absence of Shahu at Delhi, the administration at Satara was carried on by Tarabai, the widow of Rajaram. When she learnt that Shahu was returning to the Deccan to regain his lost patrimony, she made strenuous efforts to oppose him and to keep him out of Satara. On his way to the capital, Shahu was attacked by Sayaji, Patel of Parad, who espoused the cause of Tarabai, and fell upon Shahu with his band of followers. The Patel was defeated and slain in the encounter. His widow threw herself with her three sons on the mercy of Shahu and sought his protection. Naturally of a humane disposition, Shahu was moved with pity at the sight of the innocent and fatherless lads; and expressed his willingness to take Ranoji, the eldest of the three children, with him, and bring him up with fatherly care and affection. This was all that the distressed woman wanted, and Shahu gave her the villages of Parad, Shivri, and Thana in *inam*. The widow readily gave her consent to the proposed arrangement. Ranoji was a precocious child of ten years, and his fine look beaming with natural intelligence won him the favour of his patron Raja Shahu.

While marching from Parad, Shahu's progress was often hindered by the resistance offered by the aboriginal Bheels. On one of these occasions, the nominal command of the detachment employed to disperse the lawless mob, was entrusted to the boy Ranoji. The Bheels were defeated and put to rout, and the Raja looked upon this victory as a good omen, indicative of the young leader's future career. His name was changed to Fattesingh (the victorious), and he became a constant attendant of Shahu. In 1707 A.D. Shahu Raja conferred on him the family surname of Bhonsle, and began to look upon him as a member of the royal family. Subsequently he was granted the estate of Akalkot, which is still held by his descendants. Fattesingh figured prominently in the subsequent campaigns against Kolhapur, Trichonopoly, Bundelkhand, and Bhaganagar; and received the title of 'Raja' and other honours from Raja Shahu for his meritorious services.

After the death of Shahu in 1749 A.D., Fattesingh retired to take charge of his estate at Akalkot, where he died in 1760 A.D. His two widows Ahilyabai and Gujabai became *satis*, and he was succeeded by his adopted son, Shahaji Raja I, alias Babasaheb. After his death, the *jahagir* was held by his elder son, Fattesingh II, alias Abasaheb, and the younger Tulaji, the estate of Kurla in the Satara District. The State of Akalkot first came in contact with the British Government in 1820 A.D. when the East India Company restored to Fattesingh his possessions, which had come into the hands of the English along with the other Satara territories. Fattesing II died in 1822 A.D.



RAJE SAHEB FATTEH SINGH *alias* BAPUSAHEB RAJE BHONSLE.

CHIEF OF AKALKOT.

and was succeeded by his son, Maloji Raja I alias Babasaheb, who dying in 1828 A.D. was succeeded by his son, Shahaji Raja II alias Appasaheb, a mere boy of eight years. During his minority, the State of Akalkot was managed by the Raja of Satara. In 1830 A.D. a rising took place, headed by Shankar Rao Deshmukh of Borgaon; and a British contingent was despatched from Sholapur to put it down. The rebels mustered strong and offered a stubborn resistance, and refused to yield till a general indemnity was granted by the British Resident. The result of the insurrection was that the management was taken away from the hands of the Raja of Satara, and Captain Jameson, a British Officer, was appointed the Regent of the State.

When Satara was annexed in 1849 A.D. the Chief of Akalkot transferred his allegiance to the British Crown. Shahaji Raja II died in 1857 A.D and was succeeded by Maloji Raja II, alias Buwasaheb, who was born in 1838 A.D. This Chief was deposed in 1866 A.D. on account of his misrule, and the State was taken under the management of the British Government. Maloji Raja II died in 1870 A.D., leaving the patrimony to his infant son, who was born in 1867 A.D. and named Shahaji Raja III alias Babasaheb. During his minority, the management of the State was carried on by British Officers till 1891 A.D. and several reforms were introduced. The revenue survey and settlement were introduced in 1871 A.D. and revised in 1894 A.D. Shahaji alias Babasaheb was invested with full powers in 1891 A.D. He did not live long but died in 1896 A.D. without male issue. His widow, Shrimati Lakshmibai, with the sanction of the British Government, adopted a boy from the Kurla branch of the Bhonsle family in 1898 A.D. He has been named Fattesingh III alias Bapusaheb. During his minority the management of the State is carried on by an Administrator under the supervision of the Political Agent at Sholapur. The Rajasaheb is now about seventeen years of age. He has finished the course at the Raj Kumar College at Rajkot with distinction, and is now continuing his further studies under a European Political Officer at Kolhapur.

The area of the State is about 500 miles containing 103 Villages having about 90,000 inhabitants. The revenue is Rs. 4,16,000 of which 3,20,000 is derived from land.

Aundh.

THE State of Aundh is situated in the Bombay Presidency and is under the political superintendence of the Collector of Satara. The family of the Pant Pratinidhi, which passed through a series of vicissitudes, is descended from Trimbak Krishna, Kulkarni of Kinhai, in the Koregaon taluka of the Satara collectorate. Parashram Pant, the son of Trimbak Krishna, was taken into service by Ramchandra Pant Amatya, and in 1690 A.D. was made a Sirdar by Rajaram, the youngest son of the great Shiwaji. He was conferred the title of *Pratinidhi* or Viceroy in 1698 A.D. Parashram Trimbak was the chief general and adviser of Tarabai, the widow of Rajaram, in the civil war, till his defeat and imprisonment by Shahu, the grandson of Shiwaji in 1707 A.D. The title of *Pratinidhi* was again conferred on Parashram Trimbak in 1713 A.D. and made hereditary in his family.

Parashram died in 1717 A.D. leaving behind him three sons, of whom the second Shriniwas, inherited his father's office, as the elder held the Pratinidhiship of Vishalgarh under Kolhapur. Shriniwas died in 1746 A.D. As he had no male issue, his younger brother, Dadoba, was appointed *Pratinidhi* by Maharaja Shahu. After the death of Shahu, however, the Peshwa deprived Dadoba of his office and put Shriniwas *alias* Bhawan Rao, his own protege, in his place. In 1752 A.D. Dadoba managed to get himself reinstated and Shriniwas was made his assistant. On the death of Dadoba the office devolved on Shriniwas. In 1762 A.D. Shriniwas was removed by Raghunath Rao Peshwa, but through the intercession of the Nizam and the Bhonsle of Nagpur he was restored. In 1765 A.D. he was again dismissed and his office entrusted to his cousin Bhagwant Rao Trimbak. There was a deadly enmity between the cousins. Bhagwant Rao died in 1775 A.D. and Shriniwas Rao also died a year later. Nana Fadnawis, who was at helm of affairs at the Court of the Peshwa, installed Parashram, the infant son of Shriniwas, as *Pratinidhi*. At the age of eighteen (1795 A.D.) he assumed charge of his hereditary estate but was deprived of his office by the Peshwa Baji Rao II and was put in prison. On the overthrow of the Peshwa's rule in 1818 A.D., he was released by the British Government and a *jahagir* was granted to him, which he managed till his death in 1848 A.D. He was succeeded by Shriniwas Rao, who had been adopted in 1847 A.D. with the sanction of the suzerain Power. The *jahagir*, which was feudatory to the Raja of Satara, became a tributary of the British Government on the lapse of that State in 1849 A.D. Shriniwas Rao was nominated as an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay in 1862 A.D. He was much respected for his piety and good character.

The total area of the State is 501 square miles containing 72 villages and a population of 68,918 souls. The gross revenue is Rs. 2,75,942.

The present Chief, Bhawan Rao Shriniwas Rao Pandit *alias* Balasaheb Pratinidhi, who came to the *gadi* in 1909 A.D., is a graduate of the Bombay University and is one of the best artists in India. His heir-apparent, Trimbak Rao *alias* Rajesaheb, is a youth of about 18 years of age, and evinces a hopeful promise of following his father in his predilection for learning and art.

SHRIMANT BHANWAN RAO *alias* BALASAHEB PANT PRATINIDHI

CHIEF OF AUNDH.

HON'BLE SIRDAR SHRI NARSINGHJI.

THKORSAHEB OF AMOD.

Amod.

THIS estate is situated in the Broach collectorate. The Thakors of Amod, like those of Kerwada, belong to the Molesalam community which may be said to be half Hindu, half Mahomedan, and chiefly met with in Broach and Rewa-Kantha.

Dula Rana, a scion of the ruling branch at Mewar, was ousted from his dominion by Alla-ud-Din Khilji, whereupon he started on a tour of pilgrimage. During his halt on the banks of the Narmada, Dula Rana fought with the Bhil king of Boova, killed him and established his own rule there in the latter half of the thirteenth century. Dula Rana's son, Pratap Singh, killed Chandrabhan, the Bhil king of Chanchwell, a village now under Wagra Taluka in the year 1275 A.D. Singhji, one of the descendants of Pratap Singh, consolidated his territories and made Amod his seat of government in 1478 A.D. Nag Rana, one of the successors of Singhji, was invited by Mahamad Begada to Ahmedabad, where he embraced Mahomedanism in 1486 A.D. and was bestowed the title of "Khan," and from that day forward his descendants were called Molesalam Garasias.

Thakor Himat Singh, who ruled about the year 1752 A.D., was the most noteworthy, both for his learning and beneficent administration. He died in 1784 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother, Dip Singh, who was followed by his eldest son, Abhe Singh, in 1791 A.D. He died in 1824 A.D., leaving behind a son named Ajit Singh; but his nephew, Jasawant Singh, forcibly took possession of the *gadi*. Jit Singh, however, established his claim, and was placed on the ancestral *gadi* by the Government of Bombay. He died in 1848 A.D. His successors came and went till 1896 A.D., when Ishwar Singh, the heir-apparent, died leaving behind a son named Nar Singhji. His uncle maintained that he was the rightful successor to Fatte Singh, and the dispute lasted for five years, when it was definitely settled that Nar Singhji was the rightful successor of his grandfather, Maharana Fatte Singhji, who handed over the administration of the estate during his own lifetime to his grandson in 1900 A.D. and himself left this world in 1909 A.D.

The early years of the administration of Nar Singhji were years of anxiety and trouble on account of the visitation of famine. He proved himself equal to the situation. He has brought the status of the Thakors in Gujrath to be recognised under the Morley Minto Constitutional Reform scheme. Nar Singhji has been the first Thakor member in the Legislative Council of Bombay.

The area of the estate is 21,214 acres of land, yielding an yearly income of Rs. 80,000.

Balasinor.

THIS is the only Mahomedan State of importance in the Rewa-Kantha Political Agency. The family of the chief of this State is descended from Sirdar Salabat Khan. He was made "Babi" (door-keeper), a patronymic which the members of the family have retained to this day, of the Imperial Court during the latter part of the seventeenth century A.D. and subsequently commandant of the Koli district of Chunval on the north-west of Ahmedabad.

In the general scramble for power and independence on the disruption of the Mogul Empire, Salabat Mahamad Khan Babi remained contented with the district of Balasinor, while the members of the other branches of the Babi family secured to themselves the territories forming the states of Junagarh, Radhanpur, and Bantwa.

Salabat Mahamad Khan was succeeded by his son Jamiyat Khan, who was followed by his son, Salabat Khan. It was during his life-time that the control over the State came into the hands of the British Government. Both the Peshwa and the Gaekwar had previously established their rights of tribute over Balasinor: those of the former became transferred to the British Government in 1817 A.D., while those of the latter came under the general settlement between the Mahi-Kantha tributaries and the Gaekwar in 1820 A.D. followed by Abut Khan Edul Khan.

After a peaceful reign of half a century Jorawar Khan, the third successor of Salabat Khan, died in the year 1882 A.D. His name has been held in respectful memory by his subjects for his remarkable kindness and generosity. He was succeeded by his son, Manawar Khan, who was 36 years of age at the time of his accession. Though this ruler had not had any English education, yet his natural desire to rule his subjects justly and kindly impelled him to inaugurate a number of measures calculated to improve the material prosperity of his subjects. It was during his reign that the long-standing dispute regarding some villages and lands between Balasinor and Lunawada was brought to an amicable termination. In 1890 A.D. a *sanad* was conferred upon the Nawab of Balasinor, guaranteeing him succession in his family according to the Mahomedan Law of inheritance.

Nawab Manawar Khan died in 1899 A.D., when his son, Jamiyat Khan, a child of five years, was duly installed on the *masnad.* He is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot; and the State is at present under British management on account of the minority of its Chief.

The military force of the State consists of 98 infantry, 19 cavalry, and 10 pieces of artillery. The area of the State is 189 square miles having a population of 40,563 inhabitants according to the census of 1911 A.D. The annual revenue of the State is Rs. 1,45,261.

Nawab Jamiyat Khan, Babi of Balasinor, is a Chief of the Second Class and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB JAMIYAT KHAN.

NAWAB OF BALASINOR.

Eos Photo Co. Bombay.

MAHARAWAL SHRI INDRA SINGHJI.

RAJA OF BANSDA.

Bansda.

THE State of Bansda is situated in the Surat Agency of the Bombay Presidency. Solanki Rajputs of the Lunar race and descendants of the great Sidhraj Jai Singh rule this State. Prior to the 15th century A.D. the history of Bansda is untraceable. In the beginning of that century the Mahomedans under Ahmed Shah, the King of Ahmedabad, invaded the Solanki Rajputs who were ruling at Kalarigarh, signally defeated them after a fierce and obstinate struggle. The victory of the Mahomedans compelled the Solankis to scatter in all directions. Some took shelter at Bansda and founded a small principality there. The latter part of the 15th century may be, therefore, taken as the period of the foundation of the State of Bansda; and Rai Muldeoji appears to have been its founder. Affairs went on smoothly till the death of Rai Bhanji who died in 1739 A.D.

Rai Bhanji had two sons, Gulab Singh and Jorawar Singh, by two wives; both of them urged their claim to the *gadi* before Damaji Gaikwar, who cut the gordian knot by dividing the kingdom into two halves, assigning one portion to Gulab Singh with Bansda as its capital, and the other to Jorawar Singh with Basanpore as its capital. The latter was afterwards absorbed and annexed to his own territory by the Gaikwar.

Gulab Singh died without an heir in 1753 A.D. so did his two cousins one after another, who became his successors by creating influence at the Peshwa's Court. Vir Singh, a descendant of the Bisanpore branch, came to the *gadi* in 1780 A.D. with the sanction of the Peshwa. It is said Nawanagar was the capital of the State and it was removed to the town of Bansda by Vir Singh. He died in 1789 A.D. As he left no direct heir, his brother Nahar Singh succeeded him and continued in peacful rule till 1793 A.D. and in due time was followed by his son Rai Singh.

During the time of Rai Singh, the treaty of Bassein between the British and the Peshwa was signed in 1802 A.D. by which all the states in subordinate relation with the latter became the feudatories of the British Government. It was thus that Bansda came into direct contact with the British.

Rai Singh had no son and heir. He adopted a distant cousin, named Udai Singh, who ascended the *gaai* in 1875 A.D. He too died without issue in 1829 A.D. His widows adopted Hamir Singh, a distant relative, who was recognised by the Paramount Power. During his minority the State was managed for some time by the widows, but later on it was put under British supervision and entrusted to Hamir Singh on his attaining majority in 1852 A.D. He too died childless in 1861 A.D. and the State passed to Gulab Singh who was found to be the rightful heir. He was granted a formal *sanad* of adoption by the British Government. In 1873 A.D. an agreement was entered into whereby he abolished all transit duties in his terrtories. He died in 1876 A.D. after a peaceful reign, leaving behind him his only one son, Pratap Singhji who succeeded the *gadi* in the same year. He was put in full charge of his State in 1885 A.D when he attained majority and had completed his education at college and received practical training in administration.

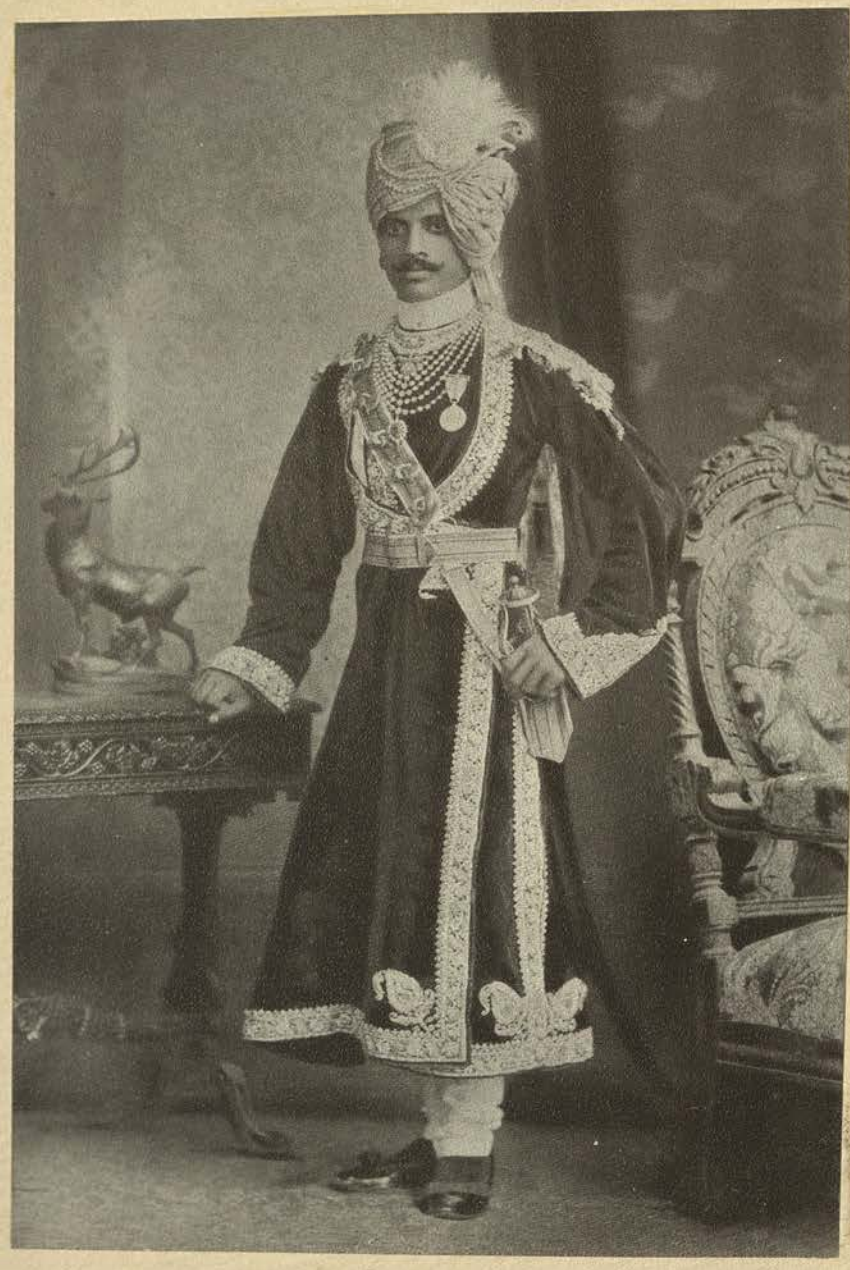
During his regime he has done much to improve his State by carrying out various works of public utility. Foremost among them may be mentioned the system of lending money to the subjects at almost nominal rate of interest, and is analogous to the Agricultural Banks in the British territories. Likewise his "Travelling Dispensary" for the benefit, particularly of the Kolis, Dhankas and other backward races in the interior of his territories, is looked upon as a great boon and highly appreciated. Pratap Singh's liberality and broad-mindedness was distinctly evinced during the famine of 1900 A.D. and during the plague of 1908 A.D. He gave great facilities to the education of his subjects in every possible way. He died in September 1911 A.D. and has been succeeded by his eldest son, Maharawal Shri Indra Singhji.

His Highness Maharawal Shri Indra Singhji was born on the 16th February 1888 A.D. He received his education at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, where he remained for nearly seven years, under such well known principals as Messrs. Waddington and Mayne. After completing his college course, he travelled all over India and gained sufficient knowledge to fit himself for future responsibilities. In 1908 A.D. he was entrusted by his father with the control of the educational department of the State in which he introduced many reforms. On the demise of his father, Shri Indra Singhji has taken up the reins of the State in his own hands.

The area of the State is 215 square miles having a population of 44,600 souls according to the latest census and a gross revenue of four lacs of Rupees.

The State maintains a small military force consisting of 110 foot-soldiers and 24 cavalry mainly for the preservation of internal peace.

The present ruler of Bansda, Maharawal Shri Indra Singhji, enjoys a salute of 9 guns.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAL SHRI RANJIT SINGHJI.

RAJA OF BARIA-DEOGARH.

Baria-Deogarh.

THE Rajas of Baria are said to belong to the Kinchi Chawan race of Rajputs, and are related to the rulers of Chhota Udaipur, as also to Prithi Raj Chawan of Delhi, and to Patai Rawal *alias* Pratap Singh, the ruler of the celebrated fortress of Champaner.

Prithi Raj and Dungar Singh, the grandsons of Patai Rawal, wandered from place to place after the fall of Champaner, and established themselves at a village called Hamph on the banks of the Narmada. By their combined efforts they acquired vast territories, and amicably portioned them between themselves; Prithi Raj set himself up at Mohan, while Dungar Singh established himself at Baria.

On the death of Man Singh, the fourth in descent from Dungar Singh, a Baluchi soldier of fortune invaded the territories of Baria and usurped the *gadi* in 1720 A.D. The widow of Man Singh had to fly with her young son, Prithi Raj. She took shelter with her maternal grandfather at Dungarpur. The young scion of the house of Baria grew up under the care and training of his grandfather into a vigorous soldier. With the help of an army from Dungarpur, he successfully ejected the Baluchi usurper from Baria in 1732 A.D., and established himself on the ancestral *gadi*. As a precaution he built the fortress of Deogarh, which became the seat and residence of the ruler and since then the State came to be known as Baria-Deogarh.

Prithi Raj was not destined to rule in peace. About the middle of the eighteenth century, the Mahratta armies under Udaji Pawar, Malhar Rao Holkar, and Jankoji Sindhia entered the territories of Bariâ, where they met with very little resistance.

It was during the time of Jaswant Singhji, the fifth in descent from Prithi Raj, that the chief of Baria came in contact with the British, when he was assured of the integrity of his State under the protection of the Paramount Power. It was Prithi Raj, grandson of Jaswant Singhji, who entered into a formal treaty with the Paramount Power in 1824 A.D. He was a ruler of the old school, but was much liked and respected by his subjects. His son, Man Singhji, succeeded him after his death in 1864 A.D.

Maharawal Man Singhji did much to improve the condition of his subjects and to induce them into a settled and peaceful mode of life. Moreover, he opened communication with different parts of the country by laying out good roads, and undertook various works of public utility. He died in 1908 A.D. leaving behind him two sons, Ranjit Singh and Nahar Singh, of whom the first was duly installed on the *gadi*. He is about 23 years of age. He has received his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has had a full course of practical training in administration under the direct supervision and guidance of his father.

The area of the State is 813 square miles. Its population is 1,15,201 according to the census of 1911 A.D. and the average yearly revenue is Rs. 4,32,584.

The ruler of Baria-Deogarh is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Bawda.

BAWDA is one of the nine feudatory *jahagirs* subordinate to the Kolhapur State under the Political Agency of Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. The ruling chief is a *Deshastha* Brahman belonging to the Bhadnekar family.

The *jahagir* derives its name from one of the fifteen forts built by Raja Bhoja of Panhala in the twelfth century A.D. It is situated on a peak of the Sahyadri, about thirty-six miles from Kolhapur.

In 1660 A.D. Shiwaji took Bawda from Ali Adil Shah II of Bijapur along with the forts of Vishalgarh and Rangna, and gave it as a *jahagir* to Nilo Sondeo. In 1689 A.D., when Sambhaji was captured, the fort fell into the hands of the Moguls. It was during the reign of Rajaram that Ramchandra Nilkanth, the founder of the Bawda family, took the fort from the Moguls; and it was bestowed on him as a grant.

During the rivalry between Satara and Kolhapur, Ramchandra Rao remained faithful to his party, and in recognition of this, the fort of Bawda together with its *jahagir* was allowed to remain with Bhagwant Rao, the son and successor of Ramchandra Rao, who was given the office and title of Pant Amatya. In 1800 A.D. Bhagwant Rao repaired the fort. In 1844 A.D. the *gadkaris* (warders) of the forts of Bawda and Samangarh rebelled. Both the forts were taken by British troops under General Delamonte, and dismantled.

Moreshwar Rao Babasaheb, the third Pant Amatya in succession from Bhagwant Rao, died in 1868 A.D. without issue. He adopted the present Chief, who was ten years of age, a few days before his death.

During the minority of Madhao Rao Moreshwar, the *jahagir* was under the supervision of the Kolhapur State. Madhao Rao Moreshwar Pant Amatya was invested with full powers in 1881 A.D.

The area of the State is 243 square miles having a population of 45,475 inhabitants and a gross revenue of Rs. 1,49,991, of which he pays Rs. 3,420 as service commutation to the Kolhapur State.

The Chief exercises the powers of a District Judge in civil matters. In criminal matters he has power to try cases involving imprisonment up to 7 years.

SHRIMANT MADHAO RAO PANT AMATYA.

CHIEF OF BAWDA.

SHRIMANT SHANKER RAO PANT SACHIVA.

CHIEF OF BHOR.

Bhor.

THIS small State is situated between the districts of Poona and Satara, the Collector of the former being its Political Agent. Immediately after the death of the great Shiwaji, the Mahratta Empire fell into confusion on account of the misrule of his son and successor Sambhaji. The Mogul Emperor seized Sambhaji and beheaded him in 1689 A.D. His son, Shahu, was captured and kept a close prisoner at Delhi. Sambhaji's tragical end at the hands of the Moguls infused a new life among the Mahrattas, and it quickened their resolve to resist a *l'outrance*. A council of the Mahratta chiefs was held, in which Yesubai, the widow of Sambhaji, consented that Rajaram should be made Regent and all energies concentrated on recovering what had been lost during Sambhaji's fatuous reign. The desperate condition of affairs awakened a number of Mahratta leaders into enthusiasm and activity. Among them were Dhanaji Jadhao, who undertook the supervision of the military, and Shankraji Narayan, who took upon himself the task of managing the civil side of the destructed and disorganised state.

This enthusiastic and energetic finance minister was the ancestor of the Pant Sachivas of Bhor. In 1692 A.D. Shankraji himself scaled the walls of the fort of Raigarh and captured it. Next year he reduced the forts of Torna and Rohida. Shankraji Narayan safely escorted his master Rajaram from Jinji when it was decided to surrender the fort to the Moguls. Shankraji enjoyed the highest confidence of his master. In 1697 A.D. he was made Sachiva-a member of the cabinet.

Shahu continued Shankraji's office and its *jahagir* to his descendants. For five generations the estate went on from father to son in regular succession, and the Pant Sachivas served the Peshwas till their downfall in 1818 A.D. For three generations the Sachivaship descended by adoption, the last Pant Sachiva being Chimnaji Raghunath, who died in 1871 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Shankar Rao, who was invested with full powers in 1874 A.D.

During the regime of Shrimant Shankar Rao Pandit Pant Sachiva, the *jahagir* has been brought up to the level of the adjoining territories and is now looked upon as one of the well-managed native states.

Shrimant Shankar Rao has a son and successor, Shrimant Raghunath Rao Babasaheb, who is about thiry-two years old and has received sound liberal education and full practical training. In 1908 A.D. H. E. Sir George Clarke observed that he considered "Shrimant Babasaheb (the heir-apparent) to have received a training adapted to fit him to be a worthy successor."

The area of the State is 925 square miles containing 502 villages and a population of 1,44,587 souls, according to the latest census. The annual revenue of the State is Rs. 4,83,500.

The Chief of Bhor exercises the powers of the Court of Sessions and High Court in judicial matters. He enjoys the honour of a personal salute of 9 guns.

Bhavnagar.

THIS is one of the most important states under the Kathiawar Agency. Its rulers are Rajputs belonging to the Gohel tribe who migrated to Saurashtra or Sorath in or about 1250 A.D. Their leader Shekhaji died in 1290 A.D., leaving the small estate which he had carved out to his son, Ranoji, who reigned at Ranpur till his death in 1309 A.D. The son and successor of Ranoji was Mokhadji, who was even more valiant than his sire. He seized Perim from the Baria Kolis, and transferred his seat of government there. He died, as he had lived, an indomitable soldier, sword in hand, fighting against the squadrons of Mahammad Tughlak, in 1387 A.D. Mokhadji had two wives. Dungar Singh, the son by the first wife, remained quiet for a time with his maternal kinsmen; when the army of Tughlak had returned, Dungar Singh re-conquered Gohelwad and re-established himself making Gogha his capital. He died in 1370 A.D. and was succeeded by Visoji, who in turn yielded place, in the fulness of time, to his son, Kanoji, in 1395 A.D. He was slain at Gogha by Zafar Khan, the viceroy of Firoz Tughlak, in the first quarter of the fifteenth century.

Sarangji, the son and heir-apparent of Visoji, one of the descendants of Kanoji, was a minor. His uncle, Ramji, took the management of the State in his hands. Ahmad Shah I, King of Gujrath, sent troops to Gohelwad to levy tribute from its chief. Ramji pleaded inability to pay the full tribute at once, but promised to pay it gradually, and placed his nephew as a hostage. In doing this the crafty uncle had a double purpose. He not only averted the immediate danger but also removed Sarangji, who, he knew, was the rightful owner of the chiefship. Sarangji was kept a close prisoner at Ahmedabad from where, like Richard Cœur de Lion of England, he was liberated by a faithful servitor and taken to the Rana of Chitor. The Rana lent him the services of his troops to regain his patrimony. The advance of Sarangji at the head of the Mewar army into Gohelwad was a triumph; even his own uncle, the usurper, appeared before him to sue for mercy and to restore to him his throne. Sarangji might have wreaked his revenge upon his uncle, but he chose the "choicest flower of victory", and granted his uncle not only a free pardon but bestowed villages upon him in *jahagir*. This noble-minded chief died in 1445 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Sadashivji, from whom Bhav Singhji was the tenth in descent.

Bhav Singhji I came to the throne in 1703 A.D. During his time the Mahrattas, under Kanthaji Kadam and Pilaji Rao Gaekwar, besieged the fort of Shihor, but were repulsed. In 1723 A.D. Bhav Singhji selected the site for the present town of Bhavnagar and transferred the seat of government to that place. In 1759 A.D., when the English conquered the fort of Surat from its Sidi *Kiledar*, Bhav Singhji entered into an alliance of friendship with the new conquerors, in whom he perceived a latent power, which was destined to develop. He was succeeded by his son, Akherji III, in 1764 A.D. In his dealings with the English he was guided by the politic example of his father. Akherji's reign was by no means free from the moil of war, but he had so far secured the sympathy and co-operation of the rising English that they actually bound the Nawab of Cambay by treaty never to molest the ancient possessions of Bhavnagar. On his part, Akherji undertook to co-operate with his new allies in reducing the piratical

H. H. MAHARAJA SIR BHAV SINGHJI, K.C.S.I.

MAHARAJA OF BHAVNAGAR.

Babria *Kolis*. He died in the year 1772 A.D. and was followed by his son, Wakhat Singhji, who consolidated his dominions. The friendship with the English, which had begun in the reign of Akherji I, went on increasing. On the British Government coming in the place of the Peshwa, even more intimate relations were established between them and the Bhavnagar State.

Wakhat Singhji was succeeded by his son, Waje Singhji, in 1816 A.D. Soon after his succession to the throne, the Peshwa ceded to the British all his rights of levying tribute in Kathiawar, and this was followed in 1820 A.D. by the Gaekwar undertaking not to make any direct demand upon the chiefs of the Peninsula save through, and with the approval of, the British Government.

The forces of Bhavnagar crushed the Khumans of Kundla and other Kathi outlaws. For a while there was peace, which Waje Singhji utilised in arranging administrative details. He died in 1852 A.D. and was followed by his grandson Akherji III., who died in 1854 A.D. without an heir. His brother, Jaswant Singhji, succeeded him. The British Settlement Officer taking advantage of the situation took possession, on the ground of "lapse", of 116 villages, which owned allegiance to the Thakor of Bhavnagar, but they were finally restored to the State in the year 1866 A.D.

Jaswant Singhji introduced several reforms in the State especially in regard to the administration of justice. He received in 1862 A.D. his due reward from the Paramount Power, both for his firm loyalty to it during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. and for his earnestness to establish good government, by the grant of a *sanad* of adoption, and by the bestowal of the insignia of K.C.S.I. in 1867 A.D. Jaswant Singhji died in 1870 A.D. leaving behind him two sons, of whom the heir-apparent, Takhta Singhji, was only twelve years of age. The care of the State and its minor ruler were allowed to remain in the hands of the trusted minister of the State; and a British officer was selected by the Government to be his co-adjutor. Under the joint administration of these two officers, which continued for eight years, the material prosperity of the State steadily but surely increased, and a policy of administration calculated to secure the well-being of the subjects was laid down.

Young Takhta Singhji was entrusted with the full management of his State in 1878 A.D. and he successfully discharged the duties of a liberal but at the same time a firm ruler.

Maharaja Takhta Singhji was invested with the insignia of K. C. S. I. in 1881 A.D., and again on New year's day of 1886 A.D. the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was bestowed upon him by Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress Victoria. The University of Cambridge recognised the ardent love of the ruler of Bhavnagar for education by conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. This industrious and gifted ruler died in 1896 A.D. after having earned "the veneration and the people's love".

Of the two sons of H. H. Sir Takhta Singhji, the elder, Bhav Singhji, was installed on the *gadi* in 1896 A.D. The early years of the reign of H. H. Maharaja Bhav Singhji were gloomy on account of the scarcity of food-stuffs in 1897 A.D. The young ruler coped with the problem by formulating a famine code and inaugurating a liberal famine policy. The next famine, that of 1899 A.D., was severe and beyond any known precedent. The untiring energy displayed by the youthful Maharaja during this distressful calamity evoked a very high encomium from the representative of the Paramount Power.

The establishment of the State Savings Bank, the issue of State Bonds, the laying of feeder railway lines, and the opening of the harbour for ocean-going steamers are some of the more important measures, which were undertaken by Bhav Singhji, and they have been quite successful.

H. H. Maharaja Bhav Singhji was made a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1905 A.D., and the title of "Maharaja" was formally bestowed on him in 1909 A.D.

The State maintains a regiment of Imperial Service Lancers 256 strong, 51 cavalry, and 285 infantry.

The area of the State is 2,860 square miles with a population of 4,40,936 souls and an annual gross revenue of Rs. 45,55,078 inclusive of Rs. 10,96,058, the income of the Bhavnagar State Railway, which is the sole property of the State.

H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhav Singhji is a first class Chief in Kathiawar and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Bourne & Shepherd, India.

H. H. NAWAB JAFAR ALI KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR.

NAWAB OF CAMBAY.

Cambay

CAMBAY (*Khambhat*) is a feudatory State in the Political Agency of Kaira situated at the head of the Gulf of the same name. Mirza Jafar *alias* Momin Khan I, a member of the court of the Shah of Persia, came to Gujrath in 1720A.D. The viceroy of Gujrath at the time was Mubariz-ul-Mulk. He conferred the title of "Nizam-ud-Daulah" on Mirza Jafar and appointed him *Ijardar* of Petlad. He formed a matrimonial alliance with Mirza Abdul Husain Dehlami Momin Khan, the Agent for Cambay and Surat. On Momin Khan's death in 1742 A.D. his son, Muftakhir, succeeded him. He compassed the death of his brother-in-law, Nizam Khan, the Subha of Cambay, and usurped the office to himself.

Muftakhir Khan, though a heartless tyrant, was a shrewd and far-seeing ruler. Emperor Shah Alam II conferred the titles of Nizam-ud-Daula, Mumtaz-ul-Mulk, Dilawar Jung, and Nawab of Cambay on Fatteh Ali Khan, grandson of Muftakhir.

During the 13th,14th, and 15th centuries, Cambay had a very flourishing maritime trade. At the close of the thirteenth century it was one of the two chief ports of Western India. The Dutch and the English established their factories there in the seventeenth century; but the diversion of trade to Surat and the silting of the mouth of the gulf dealt a severe blow to Cambay's importance, and by 1802 A.D. its maritime trade had dwindled down to a very low ebb.

Cambay knew very little rest and peace on account of the constant inroads of the Peshwa's generals and the officers of the Gaekwar. Since its transference of allegiance to the British in 1818 A.D. there has been peace and quiet for the State.

Nawab Fatteh Ali Khan died in 1823 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother Bande Ali Khan. He too died without issue in 1841 A.D. and his nephew Hussain Yavar Khan was put on the *masnad.* In 1862 A.D. the Nawab of Cambay received the *sanad* authorising him and his successors the right of adoption without the payment of any *nazarana* to the Paramount Power. Hussain Yavar Khan died in 1880 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Jafar Ali Khan, the present Nawab. During the period between 1882 and 1890 A.D. there were serious disturbances in the State. His Highness Jafar Ali Khan, who is of a retiring nature, applied to the British Government for assistance. A special European Political officer and a few well-selected subordinates were deputed. They put the administration on a firm basis and the State was handed back to the Nawab in 1894 A.D. Ever since the administration has been carried on by the Nawab with the help of a Diwan, who is given to him by the Paramount Power.

The area of the State is 350 square miles having a population of 75,225 souls; and its average annual revenue is rupees 5½ lacs.

The Nawab of Cambay exercises full jurisdiction within his State, but cannot try British subjects for capital offences without the Political Agent's permission. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Chhota-Udaipur.

CHHOTA-Udaipur is ranked among the second class states in Rewa-Kantha. The rulers of the State are Chawan Rajputs of the Kinchi sept; and the family is descended from Patai Rawal, the last chief of Champaner, whom the Musalman historians call Beni Rai. On the fall of Champaner and the death of its ruler on the battle-field in 1484 A.D., the members of the family dispersed in all directions.

Patai Rawal's grandsons, Prithi Raj and Dungar Singh, escaped to Hamph, a small hamlet, amongst the almost inaccessible hills of the Vindhya range. Both the brothers gradually extended their possessions and power. Within a few years they established their supremacy over the country between Rajpipla and Godhra. They partitioned the acquisition between themselves. Prithi Raj made Mohan his capital on account of its advantageous position and the neucleus of the principality of Chhota-Udaipur.

During the sixteenth century the territories of Chhota-Udaipur, according to Mahomedan chroniclers, comprised an area of about 5,000 square miles. In the eighteenth century Baji Rawal, one of the descendants of Patai Rawal, moved his seat of government from Mohan to a town, on the river Orsang, called Chhota-Udaipur, from which the State derives its name.

During the reign of Baji Rawal, the whole country was in an agitated condition on account of the gradual crumbling down of the Mogul power and the rise of the Mahrattas; Baji Rawal suffered heavily during this troublesome period. He lost a large portion of his territory and moreover the Gaekwar levied from the State a heavy tribute. For five generations the principality dragged on a weary existence under heavy exactions by the Mahrattas.

In the time of Prithi Raj II., the annual tribute payable to the Gaekwar was fixed in 1822 A.D. and the State taken under the protection of the British Crown. Prithi Raj died the same year and was succeeded by his cousin, Guman Singh, who died in 1851 A.D. without issue. He was, therefore, succeeded by his nephew, Jit Singh. During his time Tatya Topi, the leader of the insurgents of the Mutiny of 1857 A.D., sacked Chhota-Udaipur. British troops soon came to the rescue, and the rebels were dispersed. He died in 1881 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Moti Singh, who died in 1895 A.D. His son, Fatteh Singh, a minor, was recognised as successor and the State was put in the charge of an administrator appointed by the Paramount Power.

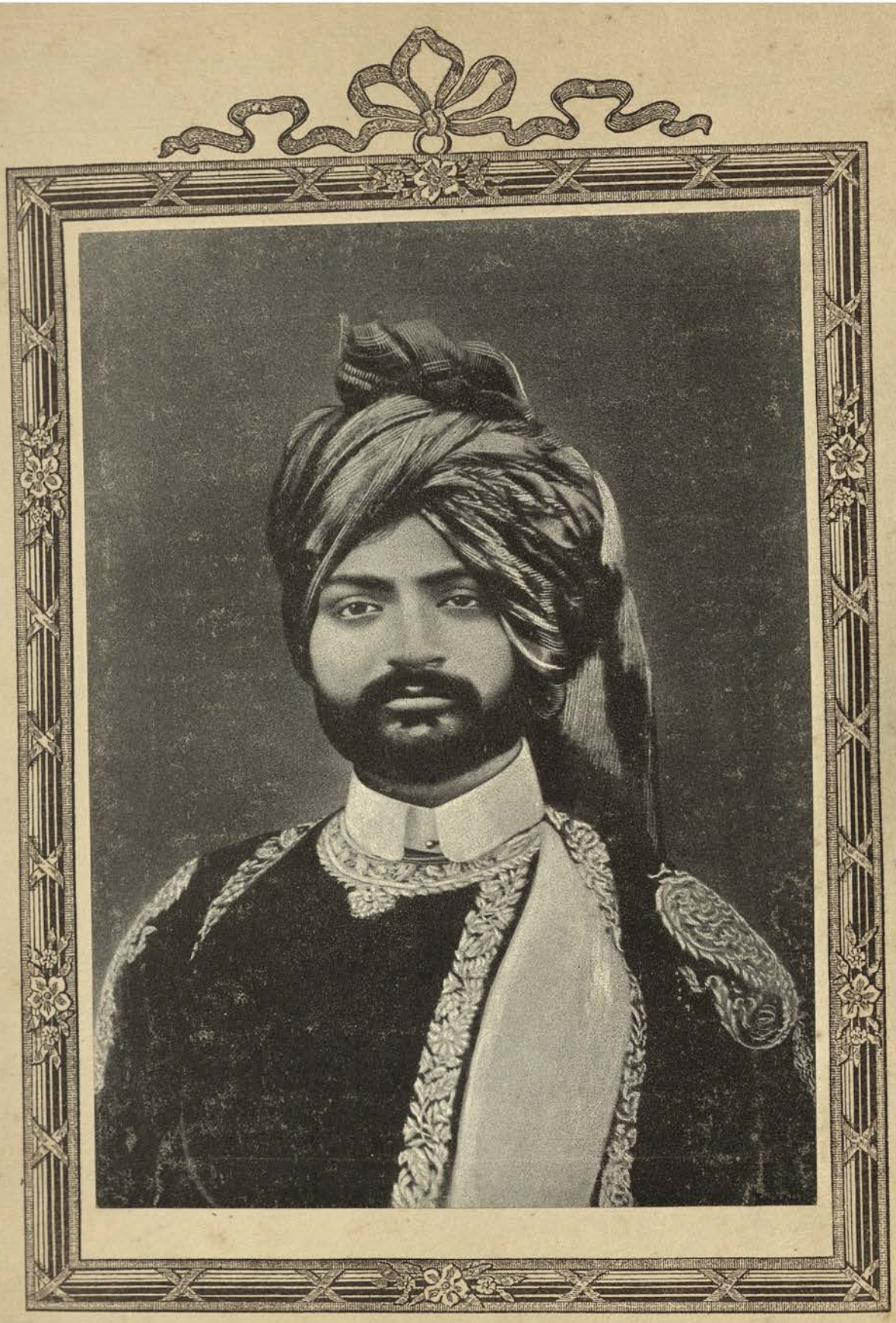
The area of Chhota-Udaipur is 873 square miles, containing 504 villages and hamlets, and a population of 64,621 souls, the large decrease of about 31 per cent in that of the preceding census being ascribed to famine. The income of the State is nearly two lacs of Rupees per annum, out of which a tribute of Rs. 8,908 is paid to the Gaekwar through the British Government.

The Chief bears the title of "Maha Rawal" and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Vernon & Co.,

MAHARAWAL SHRI FATTEH SINGHJI.

MAHARAWAL OF CHOTA-UDAIPUR.



H. H. MALEK SHRI ZAIN KHANJI.

TALUKDAR OF DASADA.

Dasada.

THE Estate of Dasada is situated in the Jhalawar prant of the Kathiawar Agency, at a distance of 11 miles from the Patri Railway station. The Talukdars of the Estate trace their descent from the Multani *Avalia* (a saint) Khwaja Baha-ud-Din Zikaria generally known as Bahawal-haq Multani.

Nasir-ud-Din, one of the descendants of this *Avalia*, started on a pilgrimage to Mecca with his family, about the middle of the thirteenth century. In those days, the means of communication and facilities for travelling were far from convenient. Nasir-ud-Din is said to have started on foot along with a caravan which halted near the Vajesar tank which is situated near Dasada. Here he killed a deer, at which the Hindu chief of Patri took offence, attacked the caravan, and killed all its members. The wife and son of Nasir-ud-Din escaped to Punchasar, which was the capital of Gujrath at the time.

Malek Bakhan, the son of Nasir-ud-Din, was a spirited youth. The murder of his father rankled deep in his memory. When he grew to manhood, he resolved to take his vengeance on the Patri chief. He took an opportunity of meeting him in a jungle when he was out a-hunting, challenged him to fight, and killed him in single combat. Malek Bakhan knew that the king of Ahmedabad hated the Patri chief; and therefore, took the head of the chief to the king thereby ingratiating himself in his favour. The king of Ahmedabad took Malek Bakhan under his ægis and deputed him on the mission of putting down the notorious outlaw named Raw Ratan. Malek Bakhan was succesful, at which the Ahmedabad king was mightily pleased. He conferred the Estate of Dasada on the victorious Malek Bakhan and made him commander of his army. Malek Zain Khan, the present Talukdar of Dasada, is a descendant of this Malek Bakhan.

Malek Zorawar Khan, the father of Zain Khan, died in 1891 A.D., when the latter was only seven years of age. Under the general policy the management of the Estate was taken up by the Political Agent and young Zain Khan sent to the Rajkumar College. After he had completed his course at Collage he was appointed for some time to work along with the British Manager to give him an insight into the details of administration, and then he was put in independent charge of his patrimony.

In spite of the heavy family misfortunes in the loss of all his children and wives one after another, Zain Khan looks after his Estate so assiduously that the Paramount Power at the recommendation of the Political Agent, Kathiawar, raised his status from a sixth class Talukdar to fifth class in the year 1910 A.D.

The area of the Dasada Estate is 123 square miles and contains 17,850 inhabitants. Its annual income is Rs. 60,000. The Talukdar pays a tribute of Rs. 12,968 to the British Government.

Dhrangadhra.

THIS is one of the more important states in Kathiawar. The ruling family belongs to the Jhala tribe of the Makwana Rajputs. Kesar, one of the prominent members of the band of these Makwana Rajputs, fought with Hamir Sumro, the king of Sindh, and defeated him. After a time Hamir attacked Kesar, killed him, and demolished his capital. On the death of Kesar his three sons, Harpal, Vijaipal and Santaji, made their escape into Gujrath. Harpal was cordially received by the king of Gujrath, and was conferred a *jahagir* of 2,300 villages, of which Patadi was made the capital.

Rajodharji, one of the descendants of Harpal, founded the village of Halwad in 1488 A.D. During the time of Raj Man Singhji, the grandson of Rajodharji, Bahadur Shah, king of Gujrath, sent a large army under Khan Khanan to bring the ruler of Halwad under subjection. Man Singhji was defeated, but escaped and went into outlawry, against the Mahomedan Emperor. One of the sisters of the step-mother of Man Singhji was married to Bahadur Shah. Under her advice Man Singhji gave up outlawry and surrendered himself to the Emperor, whereupon his principality was restored to him. Raj Man Singhji died in 1564 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Rai Singhji. He was taken prisoner by the *gosain* troops of Makan Bharati and sent to king Akbar, by whom he was released, and he accompanied Khan Khanan who reinstated him on his ancestral *gadi*.

The successors of Man Singhji had a very troublesome career till the time of Raj Gaj Singhji, who died in 1782 A.D. His son, Jaswant Singhji, made Dhrangadhra his seat of government. He died in 1801 A.D. and was succeeded by Rai Singhji, who reigned only three years, leaving his principality to his eldest son, Amar Singhji. In his reign Col. Walker, the Resident of Baroda, accompanied by Babaji Appaji, Diwan of the Gaekwar, came into Kathiawar to fix the tributes payable to the Gaekwar by the several chiefs of the peninsula, and the question of tribute payable by Dhrangadhra was settled in 1807 A.D.

Amar Singhji died in 1843 A.D. and was succeeded by Ranmal Singhji, who introduced several reforms in his State and undertook large irrigational schemes. He died in 1869 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Man Singhji II, who was a good and noble-minded ruler like his father. He was followed by his son, Ajit Singhji, in 1900 A.D. who died only a few months back, and has been succeeded by his son, Raj Saheb Ghanashyam Singhji.

The area of the State is 1,156 square miles with a population of 70,880. The gross revenue of the State is about five lacs of rupees.

The State maintains a military force of 335 men, of whom 75 are mounted and it has besides a police force of 229 men.

His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Ghanashyam Singhji is a first class Chief in Kathiawar and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Bourne & Shepherd, India.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA GHANSHYAM SINGHJI.

MAHARANA OF DHRANGADHRA.

HIS HIGHNESS THAKOR SAHEB HARI SINGHJI.
THAKOR SAHEB OF DHROL.

Dhrol.

THIS State is situated about 24 miles to the north-east of Nawangar. It was founded by Hardholji, the brother of Jam Rawal. Both the brothers were on hostile terms with Jam Hamirji of Cutch. They migrated to Sorath, the northern portion of Kathiawar, fought with Dedo Tamachi of Amaran and conquered a large part of the surrounding territory. Hardholji proceeded onwards with his followers and took possession of Dhrol together with 140 villages from Dhamal Chawada, who reigned there. This occurred about the year 1538 A.D.

Hardholji died at the hands of an assasin, named Karasan Jambucho, in the year 1550 A.D. and was succeeded by Jasoji, the eldest of his eight sons. Jasoji was very inflammable and warlike. He even fought with his uncle, the Raja of Halawad, on a very ordinary pretext. He fell in the fight and was succeeded by Bamnioji. The successors of Bamnioji appear to have been brave warriors and always on friendly terms with the Jam of Nawanagar.

Till the advent of the British into Kathiawar, there was constant warfare between the different chiefs of the Peninsula, and those of Dhrol had their share of unrest. In the time of Modhaji about the beginning of the nineteenth century, Jamadar Fatteh Mahammad, the Vazir of Cutch, invaded Nawanagar and on his return journey placed an officer of his own at Dhrol. Modhaji expelled this officer and ruled independently. Thakor Modhaji was succeeded by Bhupat Singhji, during whose time the settlement of tribute payable to the Gaekwar by the Dhrol State was settled by Col. Walker, the Resident of Baroda.

Bhupat Singhji died in 1845 A.D. and was succeeded by his elder son, Jai Singh, who ruled successfully till 1886 A.D. Himself a good scholar, he always patronised men of letters. He was a kind-hearted and considerate ruler.

Although there was a misunderstanding between the chief of Dhrol and the Jam of Nawanagar at one time, yet, Jam Shri Vibhaji, who was looked upon as their head by the Jadeja Rajputs of Kathiawar, and who was a generous prince, was on very friendly terms with Jai Singh of Dhrol.

Hari Singhji, the present Thakor Saheb of Dhrol, has received a sound education at the Rajkumar College and has been a kind-hearted and generous ruler. In 1890 A.D. he received a *sanad* from the Paramount Power guaranteeing him the right of adoption.

Dhrol ranks as a second class State in Kathiawar. Its area is 283 square miles, of which only 72 square miles are under cultivation. The population according to the census of 1901 A.D. is 21,907. The gross estimated revenue of the State on an average is about Rs. 1,25,000. The Chief pays a tribute of Rs. 10,231 jointly to the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagarh.

The Thakor Saheb of Dhrol has power of life and death over his own subjects and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Gondal.

THIS is an insular State, almost in the centre of Kathiawar. Its rulers, who are Rajputs of the Jadheja clan, come from the same stock as that of the rulers of Cutch, Rajkot, and Jamnagar, but they are more directly related to the rulers of the last state.

Kumbhoji I, great-grandson of Jam Sataji, whose mother was a Chudasam Girasiani, was the founder of the Gondal house. He received Ardhoi and a few other villages from his father, Meramanji, in the seventeenth century. Not being on the best of terms with his brother, Singhji, he spent the greater part of his early days at his maternal home in Gondal. When he grew to manhood, he is said to have driven away his maternal uncle, and established himself in his stead on the Gondal *gadi*. He left behind him two sons, Sagramji and Sangoji, of whom the first succeeded to Gondal, and the second founded the estate of Kotada Sangani. Sagramji was succeeded by his son, Haloji, who was the father of Kumbhoji II. This Kumbhoji proved to be such an able and efficient ruler that the whole of Kathiawar trembled at his name. He largely increased the extent of his State by numerous conquests.

Kumbhoji had for his contemporaries such eminent personages as Amarji Diwan of Junagarh, Meheraman Khawas of Jamnagar, Vakhat Singhji Thakor of Bhavnagar, and Fatteh Mahammad of Cutch; but he towered over them all by his bravery and tact.

Kumbhoji gave himself no peace as long as Amarji was by the side of the Nawab of Junagarh. Hamid Khan ascended the throne of Junagarh in 1795 A.D. Kumbhoji succeeded in achieving that which he could not in the time of the previous Nawab. He alienated the feelings of Hamid Khan from his loyal and sagacious minister to such a degree that Amarji was murdered in the Nawab's palace, in 1784 A.D. Now Kumbhoji had much his own way with the Nawab. He secured from him a *sanad* in heredity with regard to Gondal, Jetalsar, Mali, Majethi, Lath, and Bhilmora. In addition, he permanently secured the districts of Sarsai and Champarda from the Nawab in satisfaction of an old out-standing death.

Kumbhoji's only son, Sagramji, had died during his life-time, leaving behind him two sons, Muluji and Devoji; of these, the first being the elder, succeeded his grand-father. Muluji had two sons, Haloji and Dajibhai. Haloji succeeded his father but died only after a reign of one year. As he left no issue, his brother, Dajibhai, ascended the *gadi*. He too died without an heir, and so his uncle, Devoji, succeeded him in 1800 A.D. He accompanied Raghunathji, the Diwan of Junagarh, in 1803 A.D. in his expedition in Jhalawad to levy the *zortalbi* on behalf of Junagarh.

Devoji died in 1812 A.D. leaving behind him four sons, of whom Nathoji reigned for only two years. He was succeeded by Kanoji (1814-1821 A.D.), Chandra Singhji (1821-1851 A.D.), and Sagramji II (1851-1870 A.D.).

Sagramji died in 1870 A.D. and was succeeded by Bhagwat Singhji. He being only four years of age at the time of his father's death, the management of the

HIS HIGHNESS SIR BHAGWAT SINGHJI, G.C.I.E.

THAKOR SAHEB OF GONDAL.

State was entrusted by the Paramount Power to an officer, who was designated the "Superintendent." In 1872 A.D. this officer was displaced by a "Special Assistant to the Political Agent."

During all this period, the Thakor Saheb was studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, with an assiduity and diligence, which earned him the golden opinions not only of his preceptors but of all those with whom he came in contact during his *status pupilaris*. With a view to give a finishing touch to his education, he undertook a tour in Europe under the guidance of Col. Hancock. He published his experiences and impressions in the form of a diary, which was favourably noticed by the press both here as well as in Europe. Bhagwat Singhji assumed charge of his State in 1884 A.D. He went to England on several occasions and made the best use of his sojourn to that country. During the Jubilee festivities he was present in England as one of the members of the deputation sent by the princes of Kathiawar and received the insignia of K. C. I. E. from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria. His Highness the Thakor Saheb studied medicine and gained the M. B. degree at the Edinburgh University, which, later on, conferred on him the degree of M. D. for a valuable thesis contributed by him to the medical science. In 1892 A.D. the University of Oxford honoured him with the degree of D. C. L., while the Cambridge University conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. The subjects of His Highness voted him a colossal bronze statue, the cost of which has been defrayed by public subscription. This is, perhaps, the only instance in the whole of India of such a tribute being paid to a ruler by his people.

The improvements done by Bhagwat Singhji in his State are too numerous and too varied to be fully recounted here; but they have been so well appreciated and recognised that Gondal was placed among the first class native States on account of "its importance and advanced administration" by the Paramount Power. The Chief has fully demonstrated by deeds that the words which he uttered at his installation speech were real, and that the ends of government, which the young Chief then defined, have been kept steadily in view by him. His Highness takes a keen and intelligent interest in his administration and in everything that concerns his subjects. He was created a G. C. I. E. in 1897 A.D. in recognition of his enlightened and progressive rule.

His Highness being himself accomplished and highly educated is naturally anxious to give the benefit of education to his subjects as liberally as he can. He has not only opened a large number of schools in his Raj but has established a Girasia school at a cost of about a lac and a half of rupees for the benefit of the sons of petty landlords, of whom there are numbers in Kathiawar, and who are not able to take advantage of the Rajkumar College and similar institutions.

The area of the State is 1,024 square miles having a population of 1,62,859 souls and yielding an average revenue of about 15 lacs of Rupees per annum.

H. H. Thakor Saheb Sir Bhagwat Singhji G. C. I. E. is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Ichalkaranji.

THIS is a feudatory State under Kolhapur and derives its name from its capital situated on the banks of the Panchganga river. Naro Mahadeo, the founder of the State, was one of the pioneers of the Brahmin families that migrated from the Konkan in the latter half of the seventeenth century. They came from the village of Varavada in the Ratnagiri district. Mahadeopant, the father of the founder of the Ichalkaranji State, gained the Kulkarni *watan* of Mhapan under the Sawantwadi state. On his death, his widow and little son walked on to Bahirwadi, the residence of the famous Mahratta general, Santaji Ghorpade, who was favourably impressed with the smartness of the boy and took him under his ægis.

Rajaram appointed Santaji as his Senapati, and Naro Mahadeo not only proved an able lieutenant to the gallant Mahratta general but won his golden opinion. Naro Mahadeo's original surname was "Joshi," but instead of that he assumed "Ghorpade," which was that of his master and benefactor, and it is borne by the chiefs of Ichalkaranji even to this day.

Santaji died in 1698 A.D. and Naro was left to his own resources. He had, however, risen to so much distinction that Anubai, the daughter of Balaji Vishwanath, was given in marriage to his son, Venkat Rao, in 1713 A.D. This alliance helped the future rise of the Ichalkaranji family. Naro died in 1728 A.D.

Venkat Rao succeeded Naro, but he did not remain satisfied with his adherence to the family of Senapati Ghorpade alone. He found independent sphere for his activity. He rendered great service to the Mahrattas in their wars with the Portuguese about the year 1739 A.D. It was he, who built the fort of Ichalkaranji and made the place his capital. Venkat Rao died in 1744 A.D. leaving behind him a daughter and a son.

Narayan Rao Tatya, the son and successor of Venkat Rao, was given a command in the Peshwa's army, and was present in all the campaigns in the South that were undertaken by Nana Saheb and Bhau Saheb. Narayan Rao's signal services obtained for him the Subhaship of Dharwar, then an important position. He died in 1770 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Venkat Rao Dada Saheb. He too figured very prominently in the military operations of the Peshwa at that period, especially in the campaign in Gujrath in 1774 A.D. under the leadership of Haripant Fadke. While Venkat Rao was thus employed in distant parts, his own territory was repeatedly attacked by the neighbouring Raja of Kolhapur. By the treaty of Purandhar between Kolhapur and the Peshwa in 1776 A.D., which was again ratified in 1778 A.D., the integrity of Ichalkaranji was preserved. Venkat Rao died in 1795 A.D. without issue. His widow, Ramabai, solicited the Peshwa's permission for adoption, which was reluctantly granted.

Narayan Rao Baba Saheb succeeded to the Ichalkaranji State, which had about this time shrivelled into only two Thanas—that of Ichalkaranji proper and Ajra, owing to the constant aggressions of Kolhapur and the Peshwa. Like his forefathers

SHRIMNAT NARAYAN RAO GOVIND RAO GHORPADE.

CHIEF OF ICHALKRANJI.

Narayan Rao was a good soldier. He was of great service to the Peshwa in the battle of Kharda in 1795 A.D.; and, in the campaign of Ramchandra Rao Patwardhan in 1800 A.D. he not only withstood the attacks of Kolhapur, but in 1827 A.D. he got Rs. 48,000 as compensation from that State through the British Government. Narayan Rao died in 1827 A.D. leaving behind him two sons and five daughters, of whom the eldest, Venkat Rao Dadasaheb, succeeded to the *gadi* but died intestate in 1838 A.D. and was followed by his younger brother, Keshav Rao Tatyasaheb.

During Tatyasaheb's regime the status of Ichalkaranji was finally determined. The main bulk of the territory belonging to Ichalkaranji was received from the Maharaja of Satara, and some villages from the Peshwa. Moreover, they are free from the incidence of military service, which determines the tenure of the other Jahagirdars of the Southern Mahratta Country. In the year 1847 A.D., the British Government decided that the Chief of Ichalkaranji was to accept the sovereignty of Kolhapur. It was accepted on condition that Kolhapur was not to interfere in the internal administration and that all correspondence between the two states was to pass through the political officers of the British Government.

Keshav Rao Tatyasaheb died in 1852 A.D. without any male issue. Permission of adoption was granted by the Paramount Power, and Venkat Rao Raosaheb came to the *gadi* as adopted son. He died only within two years. A second adoption was allowed, and Govind Rao Abasaheb from the Huprikar Joshi family was adopted in 1864 A.D. He too died in 1876 A.D., only 18 months after he had assumed the reins of government. His widow adopted the present Chief, Narayan Rao Babasaheb, then a boy of only five years of age. He joined the Rajaram High School in 1879 A.D. and passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University in 1889 A.D. Later on, he utilised his time in study and took advantage of every opportunity of acquiring knowledge. He studied all the subjects up to the B.A. course excepting classics, and went through the course of law up to the LL.B. degree. He was invested with full powers in the year 1892 A.D.

Narayan Rao is all in all a man of light and learning, and advocates steady reform. He is possessed of broad views and superior ideas. He is very simple in his private life and very economical in his habits. At the commencement of his rule, the State of Ichalkaranji had a debt of Rs. 45,000, and, in spite of famines and other adverse circumstances, he has not only liquidated all the debt, but has now a good balance on hand. For the last twelve years Narayan Rao Babasaheb has been a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, where his opinions and views are entertained with no small esteem.

The area of Ichalkaranji State is 240 square miles, containing 60,000 inhabitants and yielding a revenue of Rs. 3,15,000 per annum.

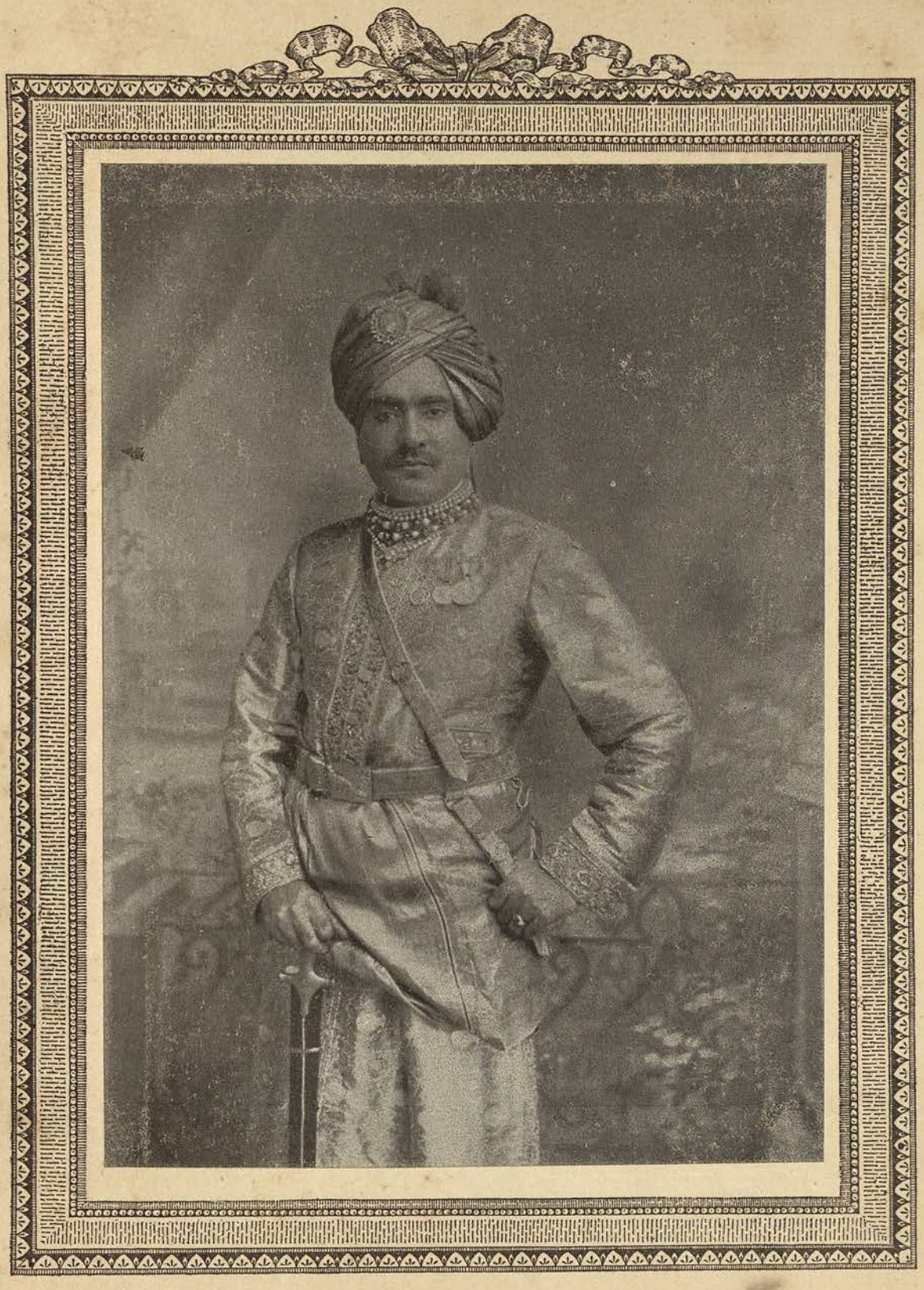
Idar.

THIS State of Idar, popularly known is 'Nani Marwar' is the principal Rajput State under the Mahikantha Agency, and the third Native State in the Bombay Presidency. The present dynasty of the Sooryavanshi Rathor clan was founded in Idar by the two brothers, Anand Singhji and Raj Singhji, who came with a few followers from Jodhapur, and getting local adherents to their standard, gained an easy conquest and settled at Idar in 1729 A.D. Since then the territory of Ider has continued under the sway of the Rathors, though from time to time certain portions of the country such as Prantji, Bijapur, Harsole and others, were snatched by the Peshwas. Anand Singhji was the first Maharaja of Idar and his direct male descendants, Maharajas (2) Shiv Singhji (3) Bhowani Singhji (4) Gambhir Singhji (5) Juwan Singhji and (6) Kesari Singhji, succeeded to the *gadi* one after another. The infant son of Maharaja Keshri Singhji died shortly after his birth, and the line of direct male descendants having thus terminated, the right to the *gadi* devolved on H.H. Maharajadhiraj Major-General Sir Pratap Singhji Bahadur G.C.S.I., K.C.B., L.L.D., A. D. C. to H. M. the King-Emperor, as the eldest surviving son of Maharaja Takhta Singhji, who was the last chief of the Ahmednagar principality, which had reverted to Idar on his adoption at Jodhapur in 1843 A.D. Sir Pratap Singhji accordingly succeeded to the *gadi* of Idar in February 1902 A.D. and ruled for nine years. In may 1911 A.D. he abdicated the *gadi* of Idar to assume the charge as Maharaja-Regent of Jodhapur, consequent on the minority which followed the untimely demise of his nephew Maharaja Sardar Singhji of Jodhapur.

H. H. Maharaja Dowlat Singhji, the adopted son of Major-General Sir Pratap Singh Bahadur, is the present ruler of the State, who was formally installed on the *gadi* on July 24th, 1911 A.D. He was educated at the Mayo College. He received military training in the Imperial Service Cavalry, Jodhapur; and subsequently worked in the same army as Squadron-Commandant and Adjutant for some years. He was also the Military Secretary and a Member of the State Council in Jodhapur. The Maharaja accompanied his father Sir Pratap Singhji to England to be present at the coronation of His late Majesty King Edward VII, and it was then that he was made an A.D.C. to the present King-Emperor, then H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. He visited England a second time as Maharaja of Idar in June 1911 A.D. and was present at the coronation of His Majesty King George V.

The State has an area of 1,669 square miles with a population of 2,02,811 souls. The revenue of the State is about five lacs of rupees per annum.

His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Shri Dowlat Singhji Bahadur, who is styled the Maharaja of Idar, is entitled to a salute of 15 guns, and enjoys plenary jurisdiction in matters both civil and criminal.



H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJA MAHARAJA DAULAT SINGHJI BAHADUR.

MAHARAJA OF IDAR.

SHRIMANT PARASHURAM RAO *alias* BHAUSAHEB PATWARDHAN.

CHIEF OF JAMKHANDI.

Jamkhandi.

THIS is one of the estates evolved out of the Sangli *saranjam* in the year 1812 A.D. Although the several members of the Patwardhan family formed one undivided Hindu family, yet they had lived and worked independently of each other for some time. Naturally they yearned for formal separation. The Miraj branch had formally separated from the parent stock in 1808 A.D. The example, thus set, was followed by other members of the family. The sons of Parashuram Bhau divided their father's estate in 1811 A.D. into two portions, Jamkhandi being held by the elder son, Ramchandra Rao, and Tasgaon by the younger. The latter lapsed to the British Government in 1848 A.D., as the last holder died without any male issue.

Thus Ramchandra Rao may be said to be the founder of the Jamkhandi house. He was succeeded by his son, Gopal Rao, who died in 1840 A.D. His son, Ramchandra Rao Appasaheb, was put in possession of the Estate. He ruled till 1896 A.D. and introduced several administrative reforms in the State. He was succeeded by his son, Parashuram Rao *alias* Bhausaheb Patwardhan, who was entrusted with full powers on the 4th of June 1903 A.D.

The chiefs of the Patwardhan family, except the younger branch of Kurundwad, have received *sanads* from Lord Canning permitting them to adopt; and Jamkhandi has thus a recognised permisson to adopt.

The State of Jamkhandi is in alliance with the British Government by the treaty of 1819 A.D. and has to pay a tribute of Rs. 20,515 per annum.

The villages of Jamkhandi are situated mainly within the Belgaum, Bijapur, and Dharwar districts. The estimated area of the State is 524 square miles, with a total population of 1,05,357 souls. The estimated gross revenue is about eight lacs of rupees.

The Chief of Jamkhandi being a first class treaty Chief in Southern Mahratta country, is entitled to exercise full jurisdiction in civil as well as criminal matters.

Jamnagar.

JAMNAGAR or Nawanagar ranks as one of the first class states in Kathiawar. Its ruler is a Jadeja Rajput, and belongs to the same family as that of the Rao of Cutch. The four Jam brothers – Rawal, Hardholji, Ravaji and Modji – started from Cutch, crossed the *Ran*, and entered Kathiawar, about the middle of the sixteenth century. They gradually took possession of the territories on the banks of the river Aji, and subsequently established their independent authority over Nagna Bandar and the adjacent country, which they conquered from Khemaji, the Jethwa chief of Ranpur. The town of Nawanagar was founded in 1540 A.D. on the site of Nagna Bandar by Jam Rawal.

During the latter part of the eighteenth century, Meraman, generally known as Meru Khawas, was one of the prominent figures in Kathiawar. He died in the year 1800 A.D., and the state of affairs in Nawanagar was anything but satisfactory. About this time an Arab shot an English officer and he was given shelter by Jam Jasaji who was on the *gadi*. A combined army under Captain Carnac and Fatteh Singh Gaekwar marched upon Nawanagar, and in 1812 A.D. a treaty was concluded, by which the Jam was brought to realise his position. Jam Jasaji died in 1814 A.D. He was succeeded by his brother, Sataji. He, too, died without issue, and Achuba, the widow of Jasaji, adopted Ranamalji, a distant kinsman, who succeeded Sataji in 1820 A.D.

Jam Ranamalji erected the palaces of Kotha and Lakhota and excavated the tank near them to find employment for his subjects during the famines of 1834, 1839 and 1846 A.D. Ranamalji died in 1852 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Vibhaji, who was a well-meaning and liberal ruler. In appreciation of his liberal policy the Paramount Power granted him the *sanad* of adoption in 1862 A.D. and he was permitted to adopt without the payment of *nazrana*. He was created a K.C.S.I. in 1877 A.D.

Jam Vibhaji died in 1895 A.D., when Jaswant Singh, (who was recognised by the British Government as a successor in 1884 A.D.) came to the *gadi*. He in turn was succeeded by the present ruler, Ranjit Singh, in 1907 A.D., who was adopted by Jam Vibhaji before the birth of Jaswant Singh. He was educated at the University of Cambridge and is one of the smartest cricketeers.

The Jam is looked upon as the head of the Jadeja chiefs in Hallar. It has been customary with the Jam of Nawanagar not to rise up to receive a chief of any rank whatsoever, who may happen to go to his court on a formal visit.

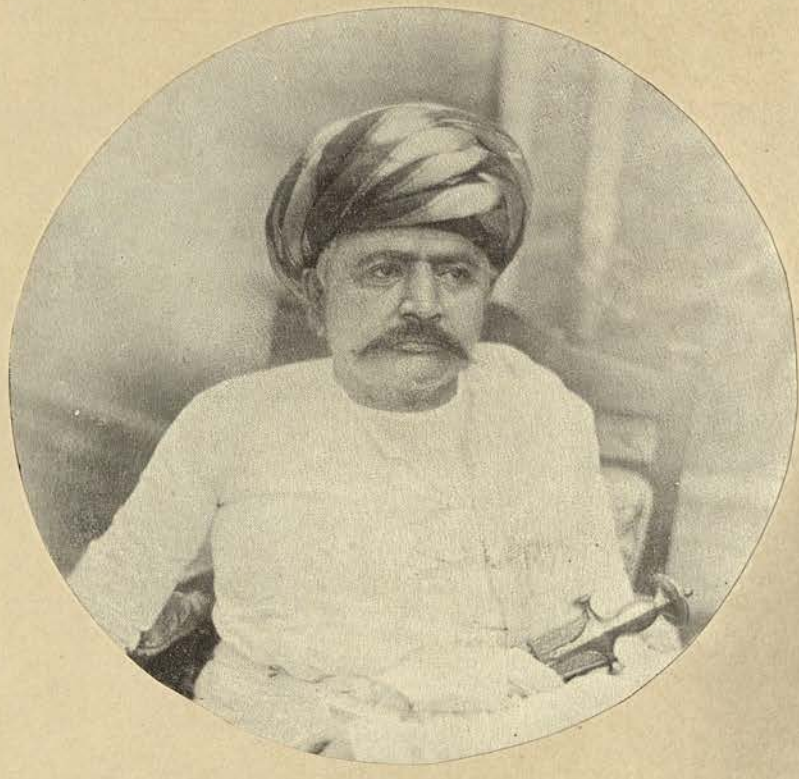
The State maintains a squadron of Imperial Service Lancers numbering 145, and a subordinate force of 211 men.

The area of the State is 3,791 square miles with a population of 3,36,780 inhabitants. The estimated gross revenue of the State is Rs. 25,00,000. A tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 is paid jointly to the British, the Gaekwar and the Nawab of Junagarh.

The present ruler, His Higness Shri Ranjit Singhji, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

HIS HIGHNESS JAM SHRI RANJIT SINGHJI

JAM OF JAMNAGAR.



KHACHER SHRI ODHA ALA.
THAKORE SAHEB OF JASDAN.

Jasdan.

THE rulers of Jasdan are Kathis of the Khachar clan. In fact, the Kathis may be said to be the original inhabitants of the peninsula—from whom it derives its name—who are considered by the Rajputs to be inferior to themselves.

Prince Veraval, a Rajput, who ruled at Dhonk (now a village under the Gondal State), married the daughter of Visal Kathi. Three sons were born to this Kathi prince—Valo, Khuman, and Khachar—whose names became the patronymics of the three branches of the family. The present ruler of Jasdan is a descendant of Khachar.

Jasdan is a town of very ancient renown. It was originally named Chastan, from Swami Chastan. The Ghori Mahomedans of Junagarh built a strong fortress at Jasdan. It passed into the hands of the Khumans of Kherdi and was seized from Jasa Khuman by Vira Khachar in 1665 A.D. He died in 1685 A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Mansio, who was killed in a contest with the Khuman Kathis, and his setp-brother, Chelo, took up his place. Vajsur, the third in descent from Chelo, was the most renowned of the Khachars. He was so highly esteemed by his brother Kathis that they appointed him their *Ghardera* (head-man). Vajsur exacted *pal* or *valava* (a tax to desist from plundering the State which paid it) from several chiefs. As Harbhamji of Limbdi refused to pay this tax, Vajsur attacked him, and in 1791 A.D. compelled him to sue for peace and come to terms. Vajsur forced the Jam of Nawanagar to submit to his impositions by his ruthless raids in the State. He devoted the latter years of his life to peaceful avocations. He died in 1810 A.D., and was succeeded by Chelo Khachar II, who loved peace and quiet. He died in 1852 A.D. and his son, Ala Khachar, came to the *gadi*, after him.

The Kathis did not follow the rule of primogeniture, but divided their estates equally among the successors. The disastrous effects of this custom were observed by the British Government on its advent into Kathiawar, and they ruled that no estate was to be partitioned among the members of a family. Ala Khachar was the first, not only to acquiesce in this, but to impress upon his tribesmen the desirability of it. He was made a Companion of the Star of India during the time of Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay.

Ala Khachar died in 1904 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Odha. He is a Chief of the old type and administers his State according to Hindu ideas of government, but his subjects seem to be happy and contented under his rule. The heir-apparent, Prince Vajsur, has completed his course at the Rajkumar College and has been taking a direct part in the administration of the State.

The area of the State is 283 square miles, containing a population of 29,000 souls, and yields a revenue of about rupees 2,50,000 during normal years.

Jasdan ranks as a third class State, and its ruler is, therefore, empowered to inflict rigorous imprisonment up to seven years and fine up to rupees 10,000. In civil matters he has the power to dispose of claims up to rupees 20,000.

Janjira.

THIS State is situated on the western coast of India. It derives its name from the Arabic *'jazirah'* an island, because an Abyssinian in the service of the Kings of Ahmednagar managed to secretly land a body of 300 armed men on the Island situated at the mouth of the river Rajapuri, take possession of it, and fix it as his place of residence and centre of operations of conquest.

Janjira originally formed part of the dominions of the Nizam-Shahi kings of Ahmednagar, which was taken by the Moguls in 1600 A.D., and though the great Malik Ambar soon after recovered most of the territory belonging to his king, local records seem to show that the governors of Janjira were Mogul officers, till 1618 A.D. In that year an Abyssinian named Sidi Sirul Khan was appointed governor of Janjira by the King of Ahmednagar. In 1620 A.D. he was succeeded by Sidi Yakut Khan, and in the following year, by Sidi Ambar who was known as Sanak to distinguish him from the great Malik Ambar who ruled at Ahmednagar till his death in 1626 A.D. Sidi Ambar Sanak established his independence and became the founder of the present dynasty whose kings are called Nawabs, a title which was conferred upon them by the Emperor Aurangzeb. Sidi Ambar Sanak reigned till his death in 1642 A.D. and was followed by sixteen rulers of whom the most powerful were Sidi Khairiyat and Sidi Yakub. During their reigns they considerably increased the extent of their territory by their bravery and courage.

The Mahrattas and the Peshwas were constantly at war with the Sidi chiefs of Janjira, and for more than a century they tried to deprive them of their possessions, but the latter were able to maintain their position in the struggle. However, about the year 1776 A.D. one Sheikhji, who was then the chief *subhedar* of Janjira, treacherously entered into a secret treaty with the Peshwa, and not only joined him with a large army but managed to gain over to his side some of the other *subhedars* in the Janjira Fort. This weakened the power of the Sidi Chief to a great extent and eventually compelled him to enter into a treaty with the Peshwa, by which he had to surrender to him five of his *mahals* viz: Tala Nizampur, Ghosala, Birwadi, Goregaum, and half the *tappa* of Goil.

A treaty of alliance was concluded between the State and the British Government in 1833 A.D. It was made with the Hon'ble Mr. Robert Cowan, President and Governor for the Honourable East India Company.

Sidi Mahamad Khan, the grand-father of the present Nawab, after having ruled peaceably for twenty-two years, abdicated the throne in favour of his son Sidi Ibrahim Khan in 1848 A.D. A few years after the accession of Sidi Ibrahim Khan quarrels arose between him and the Sidi Sirdars of Janjira. The Governor of Bombay, finding that there was disorder everywhere in the State, asked the Chief, in 1867 A.D., to establish an independent court to try serious offences. In 1869 A.D. owing to several complaints, the Nawab was deprived of his criminal powers, and a British Resident was appointed to exercise them, leaving only civil powers in the hands of the Nawab. In 1870 A.D. the Sidi Sirdars taking advantage of the Nawab's absence

HIS HIGHNESS SIR AHMAD KHAN G.C.I.E.

NAWAB OF JANJIRA.

revolted against him, and having deposed him placed the present Nawab, who was then a minor, on the throne. They urged that they had a right to depose the Chief and place any one else on the *gadi.* The Governor of Bombay deputed Mr. Havelock to enquire into these pretensions of the Sidi Sirdars, and it was decided that they were utterly groundless. The Nawab was accordingly re-instated on the throne on certain terms. The Collector of Kolaba was made Political Agent for the State and the Resident Officer was made his assistant. In 1873 A.D. the Sidi Sirdars submitted to the Nawab. They apologised for their conduct, and begged that their lands and allowances might be continued to them at the Nawab's pleasure. Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Khan died in 1879 A.D after a reign of twenty-eight years. He left three sons—Sidi Ahmad Khan by his lawful wife Fatma Bibi, and two others, Sidi Mahamad Baksh and Sidi Abdur-Rahaman, by a *nika* 'wife' named Saidabai.

On the death of Sidi Ibrahim Khan a dispute arose about the succession. The people in the fort of Janjira elected Sidi Mahamad Baksh and having placed him on the throne interred the body of the deceased Nawab. The then Assistant Pol. Agent, Mr. Fitzerald, strongly protested against this election, and Mr. Bosanquet, the Political Agent was specially deputed to Janjira by the Bombay Government, to make enquiries. He called together all the Sidi Sirdars and informed them that the rightful Nawab would be installed with the sanction from the Government of India, and till then the administration of the State would be in the hands of Mr. Fitzerald. The Government of India recognised Sidi Ahamd Khan as the rightful successor, and he was installed on the *masnad.* The young Nawab was sent for his education to the Rajkumar College at Rajkote where he remained till 1881 A.D. and completed his course. He spent some time in Poona studying civil and criminal laws. Afer his return to his State, the Nawab worked for some time in conjunction with the Assistant Pol. Agent, as joint administrator, and, when it was found that he had acquired an insight into the affairs of his State, he was invested with full powers of administration in 1883 A.D. He has been managing the State in a massuer which has endeared him both to his Mahomedan as well as Hindu subjects.

The area of the State is 324 square miles, (excluding Jaffrabad in Kattiawar which is also subject to the Chief of Janjira) and contains 284 villages with 85,420 inhabitants. The average annual revenue of the State is 5½ lacs of Rupees.

The psesent ruling Chief is His Highness Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E., who is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Jawhar.

No reliable account of the foundation of the Jawhar State is forthcoming prior to 1294 A.D. Up to that time Jawhar appears to have been held by a Varli chief. The first Koli Paupera, otherwise known as Jayaba, appears to have obtained a footing by an injenious stratagem. He asked for as much land as the hide of a bull would cover. When this was consented to, he cut the hide into strips and claimed as much area as was engirt by those strips.

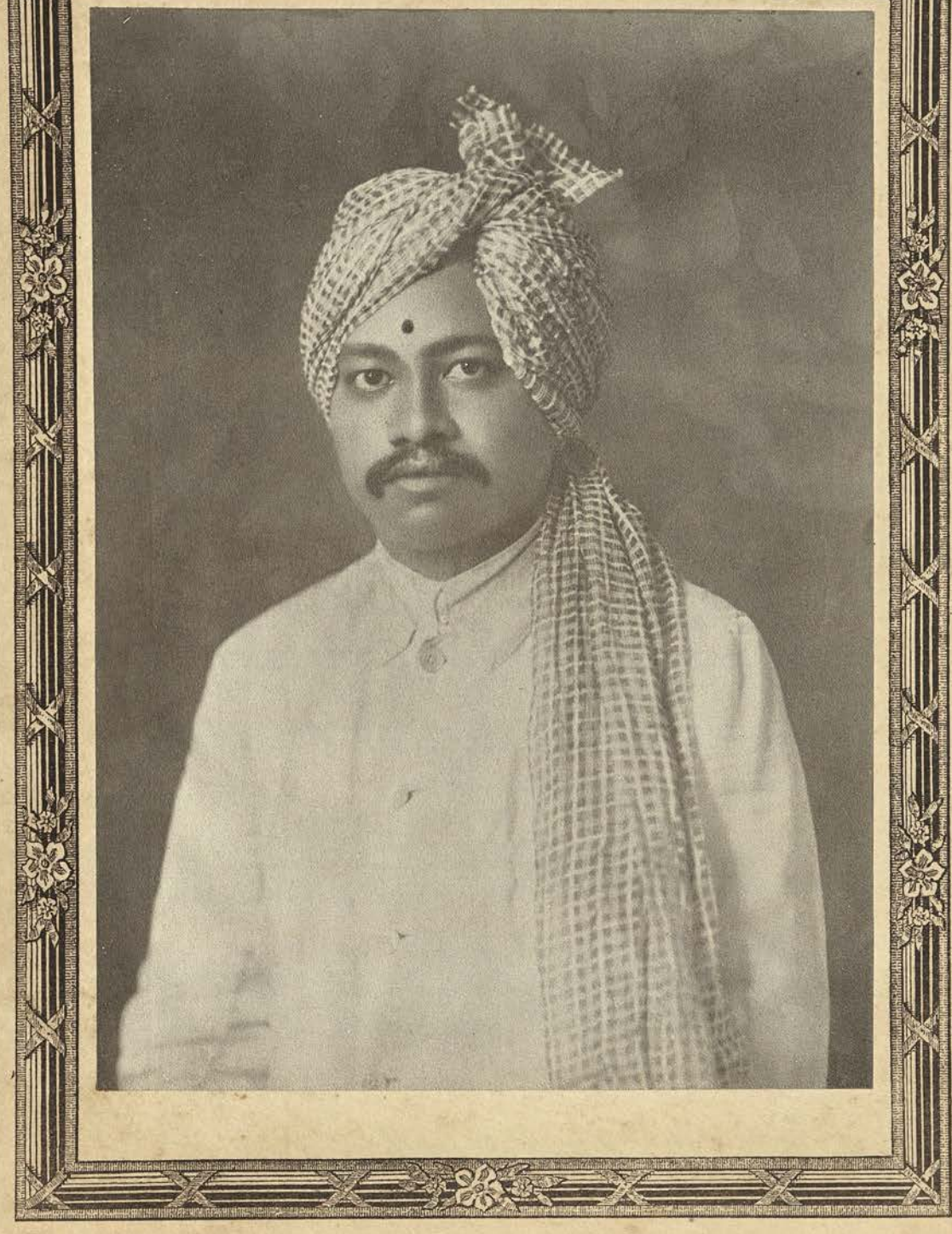
Nemi Shah, the son of Jayaba, was conferred the title of 'Raja' by the king of Delhi in 1343 A.D. on the 5th of June. So important was this event considered of Jawhar that the day, on which the title was received, has been made the beginning of a new era, and is still used in the public documents of the State.

Very little is heard of the Jawhar Kings for about two centuries after Nemi Shah. The Sultans of Ahmedabad, who held the sea-coast of Thana, interfered but little with the chief of Jawhar. The Portuguese, too, who held the coast of Northern Konkan, only took care to prevent the constant aggressions on the part of the Jawhar chief. Shiwaji and his successors left the Jawhar king to himself and it was not till the power of the Peshwas was well-established that they took any notice of the Koli chief. After they had wrested the coast of Northern Konkan from the Portuguese in 1739-40 A.D., they repeatedly encroached upon the territories of the Raja of Jawhar. Patang Shah II. entered into an agreement with the Peshwa in 1782 A.D., by which he was confirmed on the *gadi* on condition of his agreeing to be his tributary.

On the fall of the Peshwa and the establishment of British supremacy, the Raja transferred his allegiance to the latter. No treaty, properly so called, has been entered into between this State and the British Government, but a memorandum of settlement was drawn up by the first Collector of Northern Konkan in 1822 A.D. Except the *nazrana* or succession fee in case of adoption, the Raja pays no tribute to Government. On the death of Raja Vikram Shah in 1866 A.D., his widow adopted Malhar Rao *alias* Patang Shah, who was vested with full powers in 1876 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Krishna Shah, the present Chief, in 1905 A.D. A *sanad* allowing the right of adoption was granted to the Chief in 1890 A.D.

The area of the State is 534 square miles with a population of 48,556 inhabitants. The revenue of the State in normal years is about one lac and a half of rupees.

Jawhar is under the political control of the Collector of Thana. The Chief has powers to decide Sessions cases and hear appeals, and to try his own subjects for capital offences.



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RAJA SHRIMANT KRISHNASHAH.

RAJA OF JAWHAR.

SHRIMANT RAM RAO *alias* ABA SAHEB DAFLE.

CHIEF OF JATH.

Jath.

THE Chief of Jath is in treaty relations with the British Government, and claims his descent from Lakhmojirao Yaldojirao Chavhan, headman of the village of Daflapur. Lakhmojirao had two sons, Satwajirao and Dhondjirao, both of whom were gallant soldiers. Their bravery attracted the notice of Sultan Ali Adilshah of Bijapur who at once took them into his service, and in 1680 A.D. conferred in perpetuity upon Satwajirao the *deshmukhi* of the four *mahals* of Jath, Karajgi, Bardol, and Vanwad, on payment of a *nazarana* of 3,000 Mohurs. Satwajirao continued to be one of the leading noblemen at the Bijapur court until, its final over-throw by Emperor Aurangzeb in 1686 A.D. Satwajirao then assumed entire independence, and began to divest the territories of the Mogul Emperor, who ordered his generals to catch and bring him to Delhi. The Mogul generals were, however, unsuccessful; they captured Dhondjirao instead, and took him to Delhi. Satwajirao was surprised at this action of the Mogul generals; and, fearing lest any calamity befall his brother, he humbly offered his services to the Emperor, intimating his willingness to serve him if some grant were made to him in perpetuity. Aurangzeb readily accepted his proposal. He confirmed the *watan* already granted to him by the King of Bijapur, and in addition bestowed upon him the *jahagir* of Jath and Karajgi, and appointed him a "Commandant of 5,000 horse." On getting this *jahagir*, Satwajirao made the town of Jath his capital. Since that time, the Chavhan family came to be known as Dafles from "Daflapur" their original village.

Satwajirao had two sons, Bawajirao and Khanajirao, of whom the first was the rightful successor. He was killed at the siege of Satara in 1700 A.D. As he had no male issue, the *jahagir* devolved upon Yesubai, his widow, after the death of Satwajirao. She proved a just and kind ruler and was held in high esteem by her subjects. She died in 1754 A.D. and was succeeded by her nephew Yashwantrao, who was followed by his son Amritrao. He accompanied the Peshwa in his campaigns in the Karnatic and was present in almost all the battles fought there.

Amritrao was succeeded by his son Khanajirao. He fought under the Mahratta banner at the battle of Kharda in 1795 A.D. He died in 1816 A.D. He had two wives; the senior widow, Renukabai, took charge of the management of the State after him. She entered into a treaty with the British Government as well as with the Raja of Satara in 1820 A.D. She died in 1823 A.D.

There thus being a failure of male heir, the *jahagir* lapsed to the Raja of Satara. In 1824 A.D., however, it was restored to one Ramrao, a collateral member of the Dafle family, who also died childless in 1835 A.D., and the Raja of Satara again attached the *jahagir*; but restored it in 1841 A.D. to Ramrao's widow Bhagirthibai. This lady adopted Bhimrao *alias* Amritrao in 1841 A.D. He died in 1892 A.D. leaving no son, and his senior widow adopted the present Chief, Ramrao *alias* Aba Saheb, in 1893 A.D., who has since been invested with full powers of administration.

The area of the State is 884 square miles with a population of about seventy thousand inhabitants and a revenue of over $1\frac{3}{4}$ lacs of rupees.

Junagarh.

THE present rulers of Junagarh are the descendants of Bahadur Khan, an Afgan, who migrated to Delhi in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was a lord-in-waiting to the Emperor Shah Jahan, whose life he, on one occasion, saved at the risk of his own, and the honourable title of 'Babi' (trusted) was conferred on him. The greatest among his descendants were Jafar Khan, Salabat Khan and Sher Khan. Opinions are divided as to who gained the fief of Junagarh from the Emperor. According to Col. Walker and Col. Jacob, Babi Mahammad Bahadur *alias* Sher Khan gained possession of Sorath from Mir Daulat Ali Naib, the representative of the Moguls, firmly established himself in Junagarh in 1754 A.D., and assumed the title of 'Nawab.' Sher Khan died in 1758 A.D. and was succeeded by Salabat Khan during whose time the levy of the *Zortalbi* (compulsory exaction) tribute from the different chiefs of Kathiawar commenced. Salabat Khan died in 1731 A.D. His eldest son, Sher Khan II, was a valiant soldier and one of the defenders of the Mogul Empire against the attacks of the Mahrattas. He died in 1758 A.D. and his son, Mohabat Khan, succeeded to the throne of Junagarh. It was in the time of this Nawab and his successor that Amarji, a Nagar Brahman from Mangrol, who was endowed with military and diplomatic genius, gained large and valuable accesions of territory and wealth to Junagarh.

Nawab Mohabat Khan died in 1775 A.D. and was followed by Hamid Khan. Till 1784 A.D., when Amarji was foully murdered, he not only kept down all the incursions of the neighbouring Chiefs, but proved himself a terror to them. Col. Walker who came to Kathiawar to settle the tribute payable by each Chief to the Gaekwar also determined the *Zortalbi* due by Junagarh. Hamid Khan died in 1811 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Bahadur Khanji II, during whose time several vexed questions about territorial jurisdiction were settled. He died in 1840 A.D. leaving four sons of whom the elder two, Hamid Khan and Mohabat Khan K.C.S.I., succeeded to the *gad*, one after another.

Nawab Bahadur Khan III, on the death of his father in 1882 A.D., succeeded him. He had received a liberal education which he turned to good account in managing his State and introduced a variety of reforms according to modern requirements, in recognition of which he was created a K.C.I.E. He died in 1892 A.D. and a dispute arose about the succession between his son by the Radhanpur Begum and Prince Rasul Khanji. The latter was recognised by the Paramount Power and installed on the *gadi*. From his early days he was of a religious temperament and solicitous about the welfare of those whom Providence had put under him. He was created a K.C.I.E. in 1899 A.D. He died in January 1911 A.D. and has been succeeded by his son, HIS HIGHNESS MOHABAT KHANJI.

The area of the State is 3,284 square miles containing a population of nearly four lacs of people and yielding a gross revenue of about 26 lacs of rupees.

The Nawab of Junagarh is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

HIS HIGHNESS MOHABAT KHANJI.

NAWAB OF JUNAGARH.

SHRIMANT PIRAJI RAO *alias* BAPUSAHEB GHATGE.

CHIEF OF KAGAL (SENIOR.)

Kagal.

1. Senior Branch.

THIS is a small native State in the Southern Mahratta Country, feudatory to the Maharaja of Kolhapur. Its capital is situated about twelve miles south-east of Kolhapur, in the valley of the Dudhganga river. The chief is descended from an ancient and illustrious Mahratta family surnamed Ghatge, who acquired great eminence during the palmy days of the Bijapur kingdom.

It is said that the family went from Jaipur to the Deccan towards the close of the fourteenth century to escape from the ferocity of Taimurlang of Persia, who played great havoc throughout Rajputana in 1398 A.D. Kamraja, the first common ancestor of the Ghatge family, is said to have rung a bell suspended from the ceiling of the audience hall in the palace of the king of Bedar by turning a summer-sault. Hence the surname Ghatge signifying "Winner of the bell." Likewise the title "Sarje Rao" was conferred by an Emperor of Bijapur on Bhanaji, one of the chief's ancestors, who defeated and slew Dudha Sarje Rao, a Rajput military leader, sent by Aurangzeb to overthrow the Bijapur dynasty. The Mahratta warrior after slaying his adversary plucked the Surja (head ornament) from the forehead of his horse, and carried it to the Emperor, who was so pleased with the exploit that he not only presented the crest to Bhanaji but gave him the title of "Sarje Rao" besides. 'Vajarat Ma-ab' i.e. possessing the abilities of a Vazir or minister, was a title conferred by Shiwaji III of Kolhapur on Hindu Rao Ghatge, the grandfather of the present Chief, for signal services rendered by him in the war between the state of Kolhapur and the Desai of Nippani.

Hindu Rao Ghatge was the son of Sakharam Sarje Rao Ghatge, who came into prominence during the time of Baji Rao II. He was a powerful figure in the Kolhapur Durbar and had received the grant of the Kagal Estate, though he was the representative of the younger branch of the family, in whose possession it had been more or less continuously for many years. Sarje Rao Ghatge's career is a matter of history. Daulat Rao Sindhia married his daughter, the well-known Baizabai, and his son, who received the title of 'Hindu Rao,' resided entirely at Gwalior and seldom, if ever, visited Kagal. The Estate is now held by Hindu Rao's adoptive grandson. When Sakharam Ghatge received the grant of the Kagal Estate, a smaller appanage was conferred on the representative of the Senior branch of the Ghatge family, which is now held by Dattaji Rao Balasaheb Ghatge. The chief distinction of this branch is their frequent inter-marriages with the royal family of Kolhapur.

Kagal is an ancient place and its oldest mention is found in grants or *sanads* of the sixteenth century from the Bijapur Kings. No old buildings remained entire but there are ruins of mosques and temples. The old fort of Kagal was destroyed by Yashwant Rao Sindhia, minister of Kolhapur, in 1780 A.D. In its place, about 1813 A.D., the late Hindu Rao Ghatge built a new fort, 307 feet from east to west and 366 feet from north to south. It is enclosed by a ditch and a thick stone-wall now

much ruined. The eastern portion of the rampart was destroyed in 1858 A.D. by order of the British Government. Besides a large mansion built within the town by the late Hindu Rao, after the model of the famous palace of Deeg, and several good houses belonging to the relations of the Ghatge family, a large mansion or *wada* stands at a small distance of the town built by the late chief of Kagal, Jai Singh Rao Abasaheb, at a cost of about Rs. 1,00,000.

The present Chief of Kagal, Piraji Rao *alias* Bapusaheb, is the son of Jai Singh Rao Abasaheb, the late chief of Kagal and Regent of Kolhapur. He took his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, till 1889 A.D. After that he resided at Dharwar till 1893 A.D. and then went out touring through India. While at Dharwar, he studied the theory of law and political economy and often attended the District Judge and other Courts to become familiar with the procedure in law courts. He was invested with powers of administration over his Estate in 1894 A.D. by His Highness Maharaja Shahu Chhatrapati of Kolhapur, and Piraji Rao Bapusaheb Ghatge Sarje Rao Vajarat Ma-ab C.I.E., C.S.I. has been since then managing his Estate.

The area of Kagal is 111 square miles comprising 40 villages and a population of 44,290 souls. Its gross revenue during a normal year is about 5,50,000 Rupees.

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2. Junior Branch.

THIS *jahagir* consists of 6 villages and a Deshmukhi *watan* yielding an annual income of Rs. 75,000. Its area is nearly 18 square miles and the population is about 6,500 souls.

Dattaji Rao *alias* Balasaheb Ghatge, the present Jahagirdar, is descended from the elder branch of the same family, to which the Chief of Kagal (Senior) belongs. Balasaheb lost both his parents before he was barely eight years of age and was left to the care of his step-brother, Shrimant Jai Singh Rao Abasaheb, the late distinguished Regent of Kolhapur. He was brought up and educated with his nephews, H. H. Shahu Chhatrapati of Kolhapur and Shrimant Piraji Rao Bapusaheb till 1882 A.D. Unlike Piraji Rao he is of a quiet and retiring nature given more to books and to a tendency to indoor life.

SHRIMANT DATTAJI RAO *alias* BALASAHEB GHATGE

CHIEF OF KAGAL (JUNIOR.)

HIS HIGHNESS MIR IMAM BAKSH KHAN.

MIR OF KHAIRPUR.

Khairpur.

THE State of Khairpur is in the province of Sindh under the Government of Bombay, and its ruler is called the Mir of Khairpur. He belongs to a Baloch family called Talpur. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sindh in 1783 A.D., the history of Khairpur is included in the general history of Sindh. In that year Mir Fatteh Alli Khan Talpur established himself as *Rais* or ruler of Sindh; and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sorab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur branch of the Talpur family.

About the year 1813 A.D., during the troubles in Kabul incidental to the establishment of Barakzai dynasty, the Mirs were able to withhold the tribute which up to that date had been paid to the rulers of Afghanistan. Two years earlier, in 1811 A.D., Mir Sorab had abdicated in favour of his son, Mir Rustam, whose unfriendly relations with his brother, Ali Murad, led to the intervention of the British. In 1832 A.D. the individuality of the Khairpur State, as separate from the other Talpur Mirs in Sindh, was recognised by the British Government in a treaty, under which the use of the river Indus and the roads of Sindh were secured to the British. Ali Murad, who gradually succeeded in establishing his hold on the chiefship, cordially supported the British policy, and the result was, that after the battles of Miani and Daba had put the whole of Sindh at the disposal of the British government, Khairpur was the only State that was allowed to retain its political existence under the protection of the Paramount Power. In 1866 A.D. a *sanad* was granted to the Mir under which the British Government promised to recognise any succession to the chiefship according to Mahomedan law.

Mir Ali Murad died in 1894 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Mir Faiz Mahammad Khan, who ruled the State up to 1909 A.D. and was bestowed the title of G.C.I.E. by the British Government. After his death, his son, His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan Talpur, came to the *gadi*. His Highness was formally installed on the 1st of July 1909 A.D. His Highness takes a keen interest in the administration of the State, and has introduced several reforms in it.

The total area of the State is 6,050 square miles, and the population is 2,23,822 according to the census of 1911 A.D. The average revenue of the State amounts to Rupees 17,13,000.

His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan Talpur is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

Kurundwad.

1. Senior Branch.

KURUNDWAD State comes under the Political Agent of Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. This Sate was a *saranjam* grant made by the Peshwa to Nilkanth Rao Trimbak Patwardhan about the year 1763 A.D. on condition of military service. About the year 1810 A.D., the State was divided into two parts, Kurundwad and Shedbal, of which the latter lapsed to the British Government in 1857 A.D. owing to failure of heirs.

In the year 1817 A.D., treaties were made by Mr. Elphinstone with Keshav Rao of Kurundwad and Ganapat Rao of Shedbal on the lines of the Pandharpur Settlement of 1811 A.D., and the strength of the contingents to be supplied for service was determined.

In 1855 A.D., a further division of Kurundwad into Senior and Junior was effected by the British Government between Raghunath Rao, Ganapat Rao, Vinayak Rao and Trimbak Rao. On the death of Trimbak Rao without issue in 1869 A.D., his share of the *jahagir* was bestowed upon Ganapat Rao by the British Government, and the share possessed by him in the *inam* Estate reverted to the Senior Chief, Raghunath Rao, whose descendants rule over the Senior Branch. Chintaman Rao *alias* Balasaheb, who was a well educated chief, came to the *gadi* in 1876 A.D. and ruled till 1907 A.D. His son and successor, Bhalchandra Rao *alias* Annasaheb, a graduate of the Allahabad University, is the present ruler.

The Senior Chief's Estate contains an area of 185 square miles and a population of 42,474 souls. The estimated annual revenue of the *jahagir* is nearly two lacs of rupees, of which Rs. 9,612 are paid as tribute to the Paramount Power.

The Chief of Kurundwad Senior ranks as a first class Sirdar in the Southern Mahratta Country, and has power to try his own subjects for capital offences. His family holds a *sanad* of adoption, and succession follows the rule of primogeniture.

SHRIMANT BHALCHANDRA RAO *alias* ANNASAHEB PATWARDHAN.

CHIEF OF KURUNDWAD (SENIOR.)

SRIMANT, MADHAV RAO *alias* BALASAHEB PATWARDHAN.

CHIEF OF KURUNDWAD (JUNIOR).

Kurundwad.

2. Junior Branch.

THIS part of the *jahagir* is enjoyed by descendants of Harihar Rao and Vinayak Rao Ganapat Rao *alias* Bapusaheb, who died at the close of the last century, was a ripe Sanskrit scholar and a patron of literature. He and his younger brother managed the Estate conjointly in a very harmonious and satisfactory manner. After the death of Ganapat Rao, the management of the Estate was kept in the hands of Harihar Rao *alias* Dajisaheb by the British Government, and Madhav Rao *alias* Bhausaheb, his nephew and son of Ganapat Rao, was directed to work with him.

Harihar Rao *alias* Dajisaheb died last year and the management of the Estate has reverted to Madhav Rao, the son of Ganapat Rao.

The town of Kurundwad, situated on the right bank of the river Panchganga near its confluence with the Krishna, is the residence of the Chief along with that of the senior Branch.

The treaty of 1818 A.D. entered into by the senior Chief is considered as binding on the junior branch and the jurisdiction exercised by the younger branch is more by sufferance and delegation from the Paramount Power.

The area of the Estate in the possession of the junior branch is 114 square miles with a population of about 34,500 souls. The average annual revenue is about 1,75,000 rupees.

Lathi.

THE rulers of Lathi are Rajputs of the Gohel tribe. They have come from the same family as that of the chiefs of Bhavnagar and Palitana. Their common ancestor was Sejakji. He had three sons, and the descendants of the youngest Sarangji have been the chiefs of Lathi.

Sarangji's grandson, Noghanji, obtained possession of the country surrounding Lathi by sheer force of arms from the Kathi owners, and made Arthila his capital. Dudhoji, the grandson of Noghanji, was plundering the imperial territories and adding them to his possessions, which attracted the notice of the Mogul viceroy of Gujrath, and he ordered Rah Mandlik of Junagarh to bring this 'impudent' Dudhoji to his senses. A pitched battle was fought, in which Dudhoji was killed, and Arthila razed to the ground.

Limshahji *alias* Jijibawa, a kinsman of Dudhoji, and a *Girasia*, to whom the twelve villages of Valukhed had been assigned by the founder of the Bhavnagar branch, stepped into the position vacated by the untimely death of Dudhoji, and made Lathi his capital.

For a time he too went on extending his dominions by fresh conquests, but the attacks of their kinsmen from Bhavnagar and Palitana, and from the neighbouring Kathi chiefs brought about almost complete ruination to the Thakor; so much so, that Lakhoji, who was reigning there about the middle of the eighteenth century, was unable to pay his tribute to the Gaekwar. He gave his daughter in marriage to Damaji Gaekwar and granted him in dower the *pargana* of Chabadia, which afterwards came to be known as Damnagar. This matrimonial alliance contributed to save Lathi from the aggressions of the neighbouring chiefs, and the Gaekwar waived his demand except the *nazar* of a horse every year. Sur Singhji, the son of Lakhoji, was on the *gadi* at the time of Colonel Walker's settlement in 1807-1808 A.D.

The present ruler, Pratap Singhji, was installed on the *gadi* on the 1st of May 1911 A.D. His father Sur Singhji *alias* Bapubha, has been recognized as one of the first class poets of Gujrath.

The area of the State is 418 square miles. It contains 9,249 inhabitants. The revenue of the State is Rs. 1,50,000. It pays no tribute to the Government, but pays Rs. 861 on account of Gaekwar's contingencies and Rs. 1,146 towards Junagarh *Zortalbi.*

Lathi is a fourth class State in Kathiawar, and as such, its Chief is invested with criminal powers entitling him to inflict rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years, and a fine up to Rs. 5,000; while in civil matters he has power to dispose of suits up to Rs. 10,000.

The ruler of the State is officially styled "Thakor."

Bourne & Shepherd, India.

THAKOR SAHEB PRATAP SINGHJI.

THAKOR SAHEB OF LATHI.

Vernon & Co.

THAKOR KARAN SINGHJI.

THAKOR SAHEB OF LAKHTAR.

Lakhtar.

THE rulers of this State are Rajputs of the Jhala race, to which the Raj of Dhrangadhra also belongs; in fact, the founder of the principality of Lakhtar, Abhai Singh, was one of the sons of Raj Chandra Singh, the occupant of the *gadi* of Halwad, between 1584-1628 A.D., Abhai Singh conquered Than and the surrounding country from the Babariya Kolis between 1604-1615 A.D.

After the death of Abhai Singh, his son, Wajaji I, came to the throne. He was a devout worshipper of Ranchhodji, whose idol he had brought from his maternal home, Dungarpur, and installed it in his palace; for a time Lakhtar was known as Ranchhodpuri.

Karan Singh I, the third in succession from Wajaji, led an army against Nawanagar in support of Raj Pratap Singh of Halwad. The allied princes removed Hardholji, who had killed his brother, Jam Raya Singhji, and usurped the *gadi* in 1718 A.D. and placed his nephew, Jam Tamachi, on the throne in 1727 A.D.

Prithwi Raj, the fifth in descent from Karan Singh, was on the *gadi* of Lakhtar, when Col. Walker came to Kathiawar. The State was very badly managed by Prithwi Raj, who was under the influence of a low menial named Hirji Khawas. The Rajput Jahagirdars went to Baroda to lay their grievances before the Gaekwar through Gahenabai, a princess of the Lakhtar house and widow of Govind Rao Gaekwar. They got redress, and proper arrangements were made to liquidate the State debt by setting aside a certain portion of the revenue. Prithwi Raj died in 1815 A.D. His successor, Vajeraj II., died in 1846 A.D. and was followed by Karan Singh at the age of only three months. On attaining majority he was duly installed on his ancestral *gadi* and has been peacefully ruling his State.

The area of the State is 248 square miles, with a population 15,114 persons residing in 51 villages. The average annual revenue during normal years is about Rs. 75,000.

Lakhtar being a third class State in Kathiawar, the Chief has powers to inflict sentence of rigorous imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years and a fine of Rs. 10,000; while in civil matters he can dispose of suits to the value of Rs. 20,000.

Limbdi.

THE State of Limbdi is situated in the eastern part of Kathiawar. Its rulers belong to the Jhala family of Rajputs and trace their descent from Manguji, the second son of Harpal, who lived in the times of Karan Vaghela, the last Rajput king of Gujrath, and who received a grant of 1,800 villages from Karan for certain valuable services rendered to him by Harpal. He was succeeded by his son, Hari Singhji.

Hari Singhji was a shrewd and far-seeing chief. It was during his time that Col. Walker arrived in Kathiawar about the year 1807 A.D. and settled the tributes to be paid by the several Chiefs in the province. The tribute payable by Limbdi was also determined. Moreover, the integrity of Limbdi, as then existing, was recognised by the British Government. Hari Singhji died in 1825 A.D. Fourth in succession to Hari Singhji was Jaswant Singhji, who came to the *gadi* in 1862 A.D.

During the minority of Jaswant Singhji, the administration was being conducted by his mother. She found it difficult to manage the State and the British Government appointed an officer of theirs in 1867 A.D. to supervise the State during the minority. Jaswant Singhji was sent to the Rajkumar College. On his attaining majority, he was entrusted with the sole management of his State in the year 1876 A.D.

Jaswant Singhji was the first Kathiawar chief, who proceeded to England. On the first occasion his tour was only a short one. After his return he was nominated to a seat in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. Lord Reay had great confidence in the views and opinions of Jaswant Singhji. He went to England on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, as one of the members of deputation of the Kathiawar Chiefs, when he received the distinction of K. C. I. E. at the hands of Her Majesty.

Sir Jaswant Singhji died in 1907 A.D. without issue. A few days before his death, he had fixed upon Daulat Singhji, commonly known as Colonel Dadbha, to be his successor. Another claimant came forward, but the British Government in consideration of the expressed wish of Sir Jaswnat Singhji, installed Daulat Singhji on the *gadi* of Limbdi in 1908 A.D.

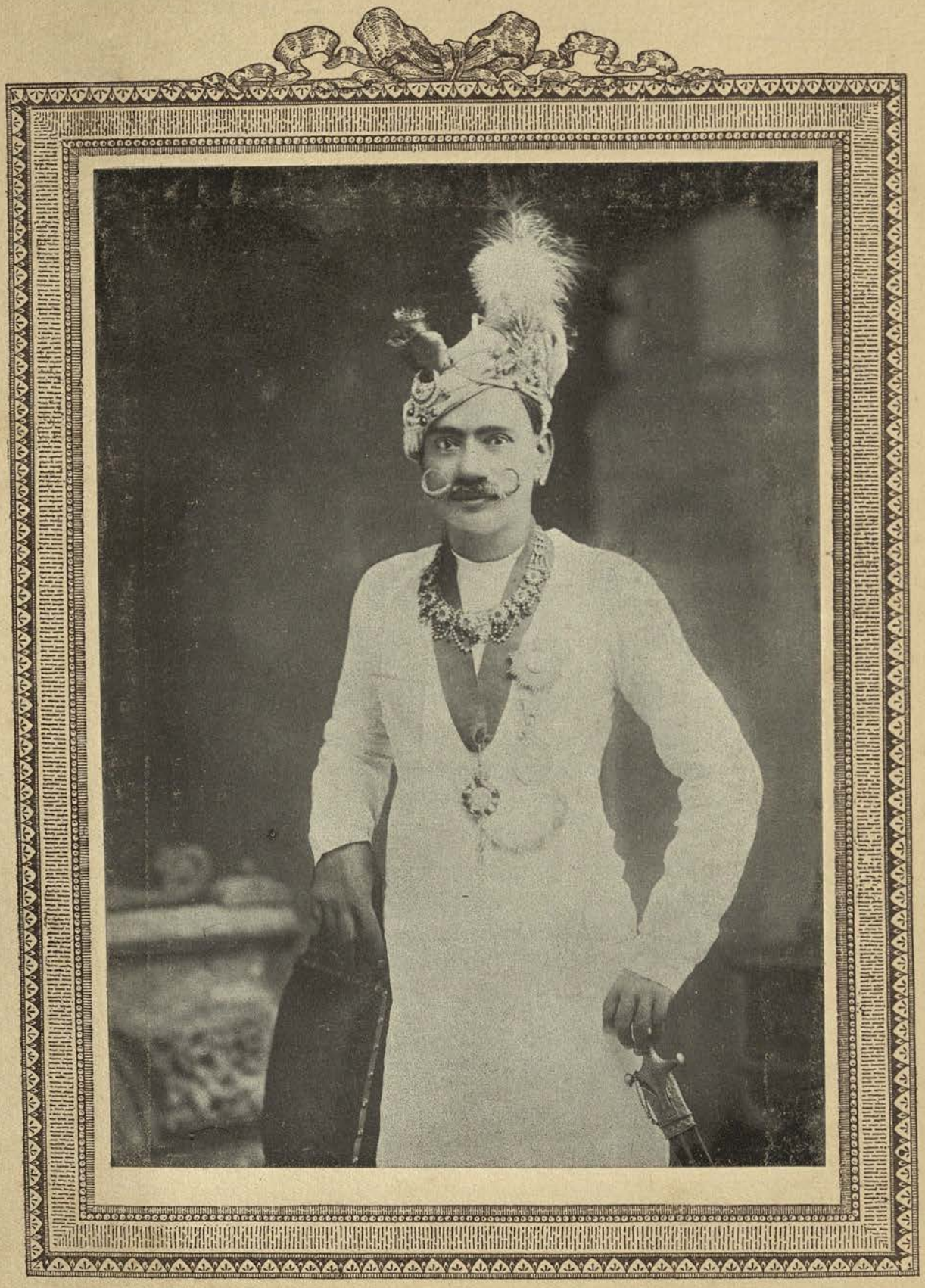
Daulat Singhji is descended from one of the off-shoots of the Limbdi State and is closely related to the chiefs of Jamnagar, and Gondal. He has had special military training at Poona, Deesa, Simla, Muttra, and Meerut as Commanding Officer of the Imperial Service Troops of Jamnagar. During the British management of the State of Jamnagar, Daulat Singhji was practically the right-hand of the Administrator. Thus, he has come to the *gadi* of Limbdi with a ripe experience of men and matters, and an exceptionally superior training.

The area of this State is 343 square miles with a population of 33,287 inhabitants and the gross total revenue is of Rs. 5,00,000.

His Highness Maharana Shri Daulat Singhji is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

THAKOR SAHEB DAULAT SINGHJI.

THAKOR SAHEB OF LIMBDI.



MAHARANA SIR WAKHAT SINGHJI, K.C.I.E.

MAHARANA OF LUNAWADA.

Lunawada.

THE family of the Chief of Lunawada belongs to the Solanki clan of Rajputs, and claims descent from Sidh Raj of Anhilwar Pattan. Vir Bhadraji, an ancestor of the Chief of Lunawada, is said to have established himself at Virpur in 1225 A.D. But in 1434 A.D. the family removed to Lunawada. There is a very interesting legend as to how the town of Lunawada was founded. Rana Bhim Singhji, a descendant of Vir Bhadraji, who was then the ruling prince, once went out hunting and while pursuing a hare in the jungle was separated from his followers. Proceeding further he came across a sage whom he pleased by his deportment. The sage bid him continue the chase and build a town where he may be able to kill a hare. The Rana did so, and marked the spot where he killed a hare. The *sadhu* was the devotee of the god *Luneshwar* in honour of whom the Rana named the town Lunawada.

The first chief of this family, of whom we have any authentic information, was Dayal Singh. He appears to have been ninth in descent from Bhim Singhji. His great-grandson, Nur Singhji, ruled in the beginning of the eighteenth century. During this century the State was overrun by the Mahomedans and the Mahrattas, and for some time Lunawada was tributary both to the Gaekwar and the Sindhia. In 1808 A.D. Fatteh Singh came to the *gadi*; he was not only troubled by the Mahomedans and the Mahrattas only but also by his brother, Sheo Singh, who rebelled against him and Rana thrice plundered the town of Lunawada.

In the year 1812 A.D. the State entered into an engagement, through the medium of the Political Agent, Mahi-Kantha, to pay to the Gaekwar government a tribute of *Siyashajee* Rupees 6,001 per annum, without the intervention of the *Mulukgri* army. In the year 1822 A.D. these engagements were renewed, and made perpetual, and the State became formally entitled to British protection in accordance with the terms of the convention of April 3rd, 1820 A.D. Previous to this, that is, in the year 1819 A.D. another engagement had been entered into between the British Government and the Sindhia, in which the former guaranteed the punctual payment of tribute by Lunawada to the latter.

The present Chief of Lunawada is Maharana Shri Sir Wakhat Singhji. He was born in the year 1860 A.D. and succeeded to the *gadi* of Lunawada in 1867 A.D. when he was a minor. He was invested with the administration of his State in 1880 A.D. and was honoured with the title of K. C. I. E. in 1889 A.D.

The area of the State is 388 square miles with a population of 63,967 according to the census of 1901 A.D. The revenue of the State amounts to about 1 lac of rupees.

His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Wakhat Singhji K.C.I.E. enjoys a salute of 9 guns.

Mansa.

THIS small principality is situated in the Mahi-Kantha Agency in the Bombay Presidency. Mulraj, the first Solanki King of Gujrath, having killed Samat Singhji, the last of the Chawada dynasty, and his heirs, ascended the throne in 942 A.D. From this general destruction one infant son of Samat Singh—Ahipata—aged only one year, was saved by his mother, who conveyed him to her paternal home at Jaisalmer. There he grew up to manhood and when he was able to wield the sword he went out against Mulraj Solanki, defeated him, and, seizing 900 villages of Cutch made Morgarh his capital.

Punjaji, the fifteenth in descent from Ahipat, was deprived of Morgarh, and he removed his seat of government to Dharapuri (a village now under Palanpur) and established a new principality consisting of 84 villages. Alla-ud-Din Khilji, the Emperor of Delhi, conquered Dharapuri; but, pleased with the conduct of the chief he conferred upon him Ambasan with about 250 villages, and Punjaji made Ambasan his capital. Five princes occupied the *gadi* after him, of whom the fifth, Jaya Singhji, had three sons—Itar Singhji, Surajmalji, and Samat Singhji. They distributed the hereditary estate among themselves each obtaining a share of 84 villages. Itar Singhji got Ambod, Surajmalji got Varsoda, while Samat Singhji received Ambasan and each of them carried on his affairs separately. Sur Singh, the third in succession from Samat Singh, removed his seat of government from Ambasan to Mansa and the principality began to be known by that name.

Thakor Takhat Singhji, the thirteenth in descent from Sur Singh, inherited the paternal estate when he was a minor, on the death of his father Raj Singh, in the year 1889 A.D.

The area of the State is 27 square miles with a population of 14,926 inhabitants and average revenue of 55,350 rupees per annum.

The Chief, who is styled Thakor, is ranked among the third class chiefs in the Mahi-Kantha Agency, and as such, has the power of passing sentence of rigorous imprisonment for two years and a fine up to Rs. 1,000 in criminal cases; while in civil matters his jurisdiction extends to hearing and disposing of suits to the value of Rs. 5,000.

RAWAL SHRI TAKHAT SINGHJI.

THAKOR SAHEB OF MANSA.

Vernon & Co. Bombay.

KHAN FATTEH-UD-DIN KHAN.

CHIEF OF MANAWADAR.

Manawadar.

THIS is a section of the State of Bantwa, and a short account of the latter will give a fairly accurate idea of the position of Manawadar. Though a petty State in Kathiawar it has a certain amount of historical importance inasmuch as it is directly connected with the Junagarh and Radhanpur states. The rulers of these three are the lineal descendants of the Afghan nobleman, Bahadur Khan Babi, who rose to importance at the Mogul Court of Delhi on the strength of his right arm and natural bravery. Salabat Mahammad Khan, the great-grandson of Babi Bahadur Khan, had three sons of whom the two younger, Dalil Khan and Jaman Khan, had territories assigned to them which included the estate of Bantwa.

The descendants of Jaman Khan ruled over Bantwa under great odds, in consequence of their being continuously harassed by the predatory Kathis by whom they were surrounded. On one occasion, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, a bloody strife raged between the Kathis of Visawadar and the troops of the Chief of Bantwa.

Fatteh-ud-Din Khan, the seventh in descent from the orginal holder of the Estate, is the present incumbent of the Manawadar section of the Estate. He has received education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and politically ranks in the third class among the Chiefs of Kathiawar, and, as such, he has power in criminal cases to inflict punishments extending to seven years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000, while in civil cases he is empowered to dispose of suits ranging in value up to Rs. 20,000.

The Chief resides at Manawadar which is an inland city, 22 miles to the west of Junagarh. The other two co-sharers are fifth class Sirdars of whom one resides at Bantwa, and the other at Gidad.

The total area of the principality is 221 square miles and contains about 45,000 inhabitants. The revenue of the joint Estate is 4,50,000 Rupees per annum.

Miraj.

1. Senior Branch.

MIRAJ was originallay a portion of Sangli from which it was detached in 1808 A.D. The fort of Miraj was granted by Madhav Rao Peshwa in 1761 A.D. to Govind Rao, the fourth son of Harbhat, the original founder of the family.

As has already been mentioned elsewhere the several members of the Patwardhan family, though undivided according to law, lived separately, and at the time of the subversion of the Peshwa dynasty the Miraj family was represented by Madhav Rao and Gopal Rao, the sons, and Ganapat Rao and Krishna Rao, the grandsons of Gangadhar Rao, between whom and Chintaman Rao the Miraj and Sangli states had been divided. In 1789 A.D. Madhav Rao on behalf of his nephew, Ganapat Rao, agreed with the British Government to serve it with 300 horse and to keep up such establishment as was necessary for the preservation of order in his limits. Gopal Rao was dissatisfied with the whole arrangement, and demanded a division of the *jahagir*. It was sanctioned by the Paramount Power. Ganapat Rao being the elder son of Narayan Rao was the head of the family, and, therefore, entitled to the estate of Miraj (senior). He was too young to manage his affairs. Madhav Rao was left in charge of the minor's Estate, and the fort was in his possession, as guardian. With some difficulty Ganapat Rao and his brother, Moroba, got possession of their Estate from the guardian in 1825 A.D. There was not much harmony between the two brothers and a further partition into twain of the senior portion of the Estate was imminent, but for the death of Ganapat Rao in 1833 A.D., who left behind him two sons, Gangadhar Rao and Narayan Rao.

The Estate was found heavily encumbered and badly managed. By dint of patient investigation on the part of the Political Officer the encumbrances were eschewed of all frauds, and Gangadhar Rao Balasaheb was put in charge of his Estate in 1849 A.D. He rendered excellent help to the British Government during the Mutiny of .1857 A.D. which won him their thanks, and as a special mark of approbation the Paramount Power acceded to his request for permission to adopt a son and successor. He adopted Trimbak Rao Appasaheb, a cousin of his, and named him Ganapat Rao Tatyasaheb. He attained majority in 1871 A.D. when he was entrusted with the full management of his *jahagir*, and was shortly after appointed member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He expired in 1874 A.D. without issue. His widow, with the sanction of the Paramount Power, adopted the grandson of the chief of Sangli, who was named Gangadhar Rao Balasaheb on his adoption. During his minority the State was under the control of the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The family of the Chief holds a *sanad* authorising adoption.

Devare & Co., Bombay.

SHRIMANT SIR GANGADHAR RAO *alias* BALASAHEB PATWARDHAN, K.C.I.E.

CHIEF OF MIRAJ (SENIOR).

SHRIMANT MADHAV RAO *alias* BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN.

CHIEF OF MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

The area of the State is 3,389 square miles; its population is computed at 88,343 inhabitants, and its income at Rs. 3,50,000 per annum, of which Rs. 12,577 are paid in commutation of military service.

The Chief ranks as a first class Sirdar in the Southern Mahratta Country having power to try his own subjects for capital offences.

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2. Junior Branch.

GANGADHAR Rao, the grandson of Harbhat, had two sons, Narayan Rao and Madhav Rao, of whom the latter acted as guardian to his nephew, Ganapat Rao, as has been already mentioned. On Ganapat Rao's attaining majority, he demanded his estate and the fort of Miraj. Madhav Rao tried his utmost to retain the fort to himself, but was compelled to hand it over to his nephew, since the Paramount Power once for all had decided the question. Ganapat Rao demanded accounts from Madhav Rao through the British Political officers. He evaded rendering them on one pretext or another and ultimately turned suddenly silent. In 1831 A.D. a part of his *jahagir* was sequestrated; this did not produce any effect, and in 1833 A.D. the whole of it was attached; in 1840 A.D. the British Government, with a view to afford relief, offered him a variety of alternative terms of which he took no notice. A full enquiry was made and the amount of debt payable was fixed at Rs. 1,70,798 by the British Political officer.

The *jahagir*, which had been attached in 1833 A.D., was offered to Lakshman Rao *alias* Annasaheb, the son of Madhav Rao, in 1848 A.D. on condition he accepted it together with the liability and undertook to pay off the debts in fifteen instalments. Lakshman Rao consented to the arrangement. Madhav Rao passed the remainder of his days in seclusion and died in 1859 A.D.

Annasaheb managed the Estate fairly well, and in course of time freed it of all debt. He earned the thanks of the British Government for his loyal conduct during the Mutiny. He has had several sons, of whom only Harihar Rao survived and succeeded him. After ruling only for the short space of three years he died in 1877 A.D. leaving a minor son, Lakshman Rao II, who, in due time, after completing his education, came in charge of his Estate. He died in 1908 A.D. and has been succeeded by his son, Madhav Rao Babasaheb.

The estates of the third and fourth branch of Miraj lapsed to the Paramount Power in 1845 and 1842 A.D. respectively for want of heirs.

The area of the State is 211 square miles containing 35,500 inhabitants and yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,25,000 during an average year of which an annual contribution of Rs. 6,412-8-0 is paid to the Paramount Power on account of military service.

The Chief of this branch is, in all respects, on the same footing as the Senior one in point of power, authority and adoption.

Morvi.

THE State of Morvi lies in the north-eastern part of the peninsula of Kathiawar stretching up to the southern confines of the Gulf of Cutch, while the capital stands on the banks of the Machchu river.

The Thakors of Morvi belong to the Jadeja clan of Rajputs and are directly descended from the family of the Raos of Cutch. On the death of Rao Rayadhanji in 1698 A.D. his third son, Pragmalji, seized the *gadi* leaving his brothers to shift for themselves. One of them, Kanyoji, appropriated to himself the territory of Waghad, Morvi, and Kantharia in Cutch, and became independent. He may, therefore, be looked upon as the founder of the Morvi house, although the town had not yet become the seat of government, since he lived at Adhoi in Waghad. He founded the sea-port town of Wawania on the Gulf of Cutch. He died in 1734 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Aliyoji. There was ill-feeling between him and his brother, Modji, the founder of the principality of Malia. The latter induced the Miyanas of Sindh—a tribe of free-booters—to settle in his vicinity with a view to harass his brother. Not only was the feud between Morvi and Malia kept up for generations, but the lawless Miyanas proved very troublesome for a long time to the whole province of Kathiawar.

Aliyoji was assassinated at Paddhari in 1740 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Rawaji, who died in 1768 A.D. With a view to avenge the murder of his father, Rawaji attacked and demolished Paddhari, and took possession of seven of the Jam's villages besides. He extended protection to Prince Lakhapatji of Cutch.

Panchaji and his son, Waghaji, the successors of Rawaji, were occupied the whole of their time in the smouldering feud with Malia, and in quarrels with the Rao of Cutch and the Raj of Dhrangadhra. Waghaji died in 1785 A.D. and was followed by his eldest son, Hamirji. He died without issue and was, therefore, succeeded by his brother, Jiyoji, in 1790 A.D. During his time the contest with Nawanagar blazed afresh. Jam Jasaji married a Dhrangadhra princess, when Vajsur Khachar of Jasdan gave him the village of Atkot as a dowry. Dado Khachar did not approve of this arrangement and rose in arms against Nawanagar. Meraman Khawas of Nawanagar proposed to him, that he should proceed against Morvi, and that the village of Atkot would be restored to him in compensation for this service. In a sharp hand-to-hand fight in 1792 A.D. Dado and several of his comrades were killed. The ruler of Morvi knew no peace. A Jadeja Rajput of Nagarwas was plundering the territories belonging to the chief of Morvi. Jiyoji, with the help of the Peshwa's troops, took Nagarwas and compelled its owner to fly. This took place in 1795 A.D.

Cutch now came forward. In 1800 A.D. it sent Bhanji Ramji at the head of a large army who besieged the sea-port town of Wawania which was the most important town belonging to Morvi. Jiyoji not only offered a bold resistance but successfully defeated the Cutch army in 1801 A.D.

The chiefs of Morvi were beset with troubles from all sides and had it not been for their tenacity of purpose they would have succumbed. Colonel Walker, the

Bourne & Shepherd, India.

HIS HIGHNESS THAKOR SAHEB WAGHJI G.C.I.E.

THAKOR SAHEB OF MORVI.

Resident of Baroda, arrived in Kathiawar in 1807 A.D. for the permanent settlement of the tribute, and in that connection visited Morvi. From this time dates the connection of Morvi with the British Government, which came in at the right juncture, since the State had come into a miserable plight owing to the continued raids of the Miyanas and the frequent attacks of Cutch and Jamnagar.

In 1820 A.D. the Kolis of Cutch and other Sindhi free-booters began to plunder the northern precincts of the Morvi State. The chief at once applied to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, who wrote to the Rao of Cutch to keep watch over the lawless marauders but he was not able to do so. The British Government posted a small party of armed men at Ghantila and the Rao of Cutch was compelled to pay Rs. 10,700 by way of compensation. Jiyoji died in 1829 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Prithirajji, who carried on the administration of the State with economy and paid off a portion of the debt under which the State was groaning.

Prithirajji died in 1846 A.D. His son, Rawaji, came to the *gadi*. It was in his time that Adhoni was placed under the management of the Cutch Agency. Rawaji was a wise and careful ruler. He established courts of justice in his territory and introduced several reforms in regard to revenue, agriculture, and commerce. By his judicious management all the debts were cleared off.

Rawaji died in 1870 A.D. leaving behind him two sons, Waghaji and Harbhamji, of whom the first was only twelve years old and the second still younger. Both of them were sent to the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the State was placed under a joint administration supervised by the Political Agent, Kathiawar. After a stay of about seven years at the College, Waghaji went on a tour through India and on his return was associated with the Joint Administrator for about a year. He was put in sole charge of his State in 1879 A.D. and he has been, since then, managing the State with credit. He was the first Chief in Kathiawar to introduce electric power and the first to lay a railway line of his own, as also to connect the port of Wawania with the interior by a tramway both for goods and passengers.

In 1887 A.D. the Thakor Saheb was deputed with the Thakor Sahebs of Gondal and Limbdi by the Kathiawar chiefs to present their address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress on the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. On this occasion the State of Morvi was elevated to the rank of a first class State, and on his return to India, the Thakor Saheb was appointed K.C.I.E. In 1890 A.D. he was granted the *sanad* of adoption. In 1897 A.D. His Highness Sir Waghaji K.C.I.E. was appointed Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

H. H. the Thakor Saheb Sir Waghaji is an enlightened ruler who has been silently but steadily working for the moral and material advancement of his subjects in various ways.

The area of the State is about 900 square miles with about a lac of population. The revenue of the State is in a normal year about 7½ lacs of rupees.

H. H. Thakor Saheb Sir Waghaji K.C.I.E., G.C.I.E. is a first class Chief in Kathiawar and is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Mudhol.

THE founder of this family was of Rajput origin and was descended from the Rana of Udaipur. This Ghorpade family and the Bhonsle family of Satara trace their descent to a common ancestor, Bapa Rawal of Chitor, through his descendant Bhimis who founded the principality of Dungarpur and Banswara.

This family played an important part in the history of the Deccan. It appears that Mudhol came into the possession of the family about the year 1551 A.D. At that time they held an important position at the court of the Bahamni kings, and the command of 7,000 horse. It appears that Mudhol along with its five *mahals* was held in *saranjam* by this family, even before it was granted in *inam* by the Adilshahi dynasty along with the hereditary title of 'Raja' and privilege of using the *morchals* and *chavaries* and the exemption from *mujara* (the obeisance of a subject).

At this period, Baji Ghorpade played an important part in the wars with Shiwaji. In the middle of the seventeenth century, Shiwaji raised the standard of revolt in the Maharashtra. In order to bring him under control the Bijapur kings sought the capture of his father, Shahaji, who was also a Sirdar at their court. Shahaji was too sharp for them to be taken unawares. The king was, therefore, obliged, in open Durbar, to seek the help of some one willing to capture Shahaji, and Baji Raje, who was never on good terms with Shahaji, readily undertook the task and was successful in capturing him.

In the year 1660 A.D. the Bijapur kings raised an army to suppress Shiwaji, and Baji Raje was appointed to its command. Baji left Bijapur for Mudhol a couple of days ahead of the army. Shiwaji who had an eye on him, finding him unattended, took advantage of the opportunity, left Panhala and was before Mudhol, when everybody thought he was engaged in making preparations for his defence. Thinking Shiwaji to be an advance guard of the Bijapur army, the gates of Mudhol were thrown open, thus leaving everything to his mercy. He found Baji Raje asleep with his family, and before he could leave his bed, he was killed by Shiwaji. After all the male members of the family were put to the sword, Shiwaji set fire to the *wada*, and rushed back to Panhala. Thus the enmity between the houses of Mudhol and Kolhapur increased until it was finally allayed by the marriage of the paternal aunt of the present Raje Saheb to a nephew of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, in 1862 A.D.

After the downfall of the Bijapur kingdom, the Ghorpades of Mudhol, for a time, joined the armies of the Mogul, their *saranjam* and *inam* territories being continued to them by Aurangzeb.

After the downfall of the Mogul power in the Deccan, the Peshwa asked Maloji to join the Mahrattas, but he refused to do so. He was, however, ultimately obliged to take up their side with the contingent of *sawars* to be paid for by the Peshwa.

Maloji with his sons, Shankroji and Ranoji, distinguished himself in the operations against the English in 1779 A.D., when the latter had to make a disastrous retreat. In the action that took place, after the convention of Wadgaon, Ranoji was killed

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SHRIMANT MALOJI RAO RAJE GHORPADE *alias* NANASAHEB.

CHIEF OF MUDHOL.

and Maloji was wounded. In consequence of this the village of Padsalgi was granted to Ranoji's son, Bahirji Rao. Shankroji, about the same time, received the *saranjam*, comprising the districts of Bilgi, Bidri, and Tikota, yielding an annual income of about 60,000 rupees.

In the battle of Kharda, Maloji and his eldest son, Govind Rao, were on opposite sides, and met in a hand to hand encounter where the latter was dangerously wounded by his father.

During the absence of Maloji, his son, Malhar Rao, used to look after the affairs at Mudhol, where he made himself very disagreeable and unpopular. So the people requested Maloji Rao's grandson to come over to Mudhol. There was a struggle between the two, and Malhar Rao had to run away. He then went to the Maharaja of Kolhapur for help and came to take over Mudhol with the Maharaja's army, but was defeated by Narayan Rao. He then went to Gwalior, where he was received by the Sindhia, since he was the brother of Govind Rao Raje, the son-in-law of the Sindhia. He returned afterwards to Mudhol.

In 1805 A.D. Maloji died and was succeeded by his grandson, Narayan Rao, the son of Govind Rao. He died in 1816 A.D. leaving three sons, Govind Rao, Lakshman Rao, and Venkat Rao. Venkat Rao, though the youngest, succeeded to the *gadi*, since he was the only son of the eldest wife of Narayan Rao. Lakshman Rao then went to Baroda, where he began to serve under the Gaekwar in place of the substitute appointed by Maloji Rao.

It was in the time of Venkat Rao, that a treaty was concluded with the British Government. In the year 1854 A.D. Venkat Rao died leaving a son, Balwant Rao, then only 14 years of age. Government appointed a *Karbhar*, who looked after the State, until the powers were handed over to Balwant Rao Raje in 1859 A.D., whose career lasted for only 14 months. He died leaving an infant son, Venkat Rao, heir to the State and there was, thus, a long minority of 20 years, during which period the State affairs were looked after by the British Political Officers. Venkat Rao Raje was given charge of the State in 1882 A.D. with full powers.

His *regime*, which lasted till 1900 A.D., at the early age of 39 was marked by works of great public utility. Thus during the famine of 1895-96 A.D., which affected the State most, relief works were opened, corn brought by the State from a distance and distributed among the famine-stricken, and in this and various other ways efforts were made to alleviate their sufferings.

The present Raje Saheb was born in 1884 A.D. and invested with full powers in 1904 A.D. Since then he has been taking pains to improve his State. He was the first Chief to make primary education free in his State. The Raje Saheb takes very keen interest in agriculture and has opened extensive farms of his own, where various experiments on modern lines are carried on under his personal supervision. In recognition of all this Government was pleased to confer on him a salute of 9 guns as a mark of personal honour.

Muli.

THIS is the only Parmar Rajput State in Kathiawar. The Parmars entered the peninsula under the leadership of Lagadhirji between 1470-1475 A.D. They first proceeded from Tharparkar to Than and Chotila, and were afterwards permitted by Visal Deo, the then Waghela chief of Wadhwan, to settle on the banks of the river Bhogao, where they founded a town and named it Muli after a Rabari woman. The Rajputs of the Chabad race, who were closely connected with the chief of Wadhwan, ruled at Sayla. They did not view the settling of the new comers, in their vicinity, with a favourable eye, and on a very paltry pretext went to war with them, but failed in their endeavour to expel them. The Chabads now tried to gain Visal Deo to their side through his queen, who was their kins-woman. Through her influence, the Parmars were deputed by the Chief of Wadhwan to fight with two Bhils, who were his enemies, and who were looked upon as invincible. The Parmars executed the task most successfully, with the result that they were granted Muli, Than, Chobari, and Chotila *parganas*. Lagadhirji and his followers were extraordinarily brave and chivalrous. They were ever ready to help the weaker in a contest, and showed their in-born bravery, and generosity of heart, on more than one occasion. During the unsettled times, when first the Mahomedan Subhas of Gujrath and then the Mahrattas laid a ruthless hand on Kathiwar, these Parmar chieftains successfully maintained their position against them.

Kalyan Singh I, a direct descendant of Lagadhirji, was on the *gadi*, when Col. Walker entered Kathiawar and brought about the settlement of the tribute payable by each chief. On the death of Kalyan Singh, his son, Wakhat Singh, succeeded to the *gadi*. He died without issue and there was some dispute about succession, but his brother, Sarttanji, duly became the Thakor of Muli. He died in 1894 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Himat Singh. He was a minor when he came to the *gadi*, and as a consequence, the State was placed under British management, and the young chief was sent to the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. In due course, he was put in charge of his State, but he did not live long, either to enjoy his power or to show to the world how he wielded it. He was succeeded by his son, Harichandraji, who was born in 1899 A.D., and is, therefore, a minor, studying at the Rajkumar College. He is the twentieth in descent from the founder of the State.

The State of Muli is at present under the settled policy in charge of a manager under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawar State.

Muli is a fourth class State in Kathiawar, and as such, its rulers have limited criminal powers to inflict not more than three years imprisonment and a fine up to Rs. 5,000, and to dispose of civil cases of the value of Rs. 10,000 maximum.

The area of the State is 133 square miles, containing 15,830 inhabitants according to the latest census. Its annual revenue is Rs. 80,000.

The Chief of Muli is officially styled "Thakor."

THAKOR SAHEB HARISCHANDRA SINGHJI.

THAKOR SAHEB OF MULI.

Eos, Co., Bombay.

HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SIR SHER MAHMMAD KHAN G.C.I.E.

DIWAN OF PALANPUR.

Palanpur.

PALANPUR is a Mahomedan State in the Political Agency of the same name in the Bombay Presidency. The Chief is styled the Diwan of Palanpur, who is descended from the Lohanis, an Afghan tribe, who were subsequently known in history as Jhaloras, as they captured Jhalore from the Mewar Rajputs in the fourteenth century. On their first arrival, they were vassals of Ahmedabad, and during the disturbances which marked the fall of that dynasty Ghazni Khan Jhalore, endeavoured to rouse Northern Gujrath into arms on behalf of Muzfar Shah, the last Sultan of Ahmedabad. For this action he was imprisoned by Akbar, but was subsequently (1589-90 A.D.) reinstated at Jhalore, and seven years later, received the title of 'Diwan' and the government of Lahore for successfully repulsing an invasion of the Afghan tribes. During his rule, his brother, Malik Phiroze Khan, took Palanpur and Deesa making the former his head-quarters. Ghazni Khan was succeeded in 1614 A.D. by his son, Pahar Khan, who yielded place in 1616 A.D. to Malik Phiroze Khan, the conqueror of Palanpur. Subsequently in 1699 A.D. Jhalore and Sachor, the possession of which had been confirmed by Aurangzeb in 1682 A.D., were taken from the family, which thenceforth fixed its seat at Palanpur.

The connection of the British Government with the State dates from 1813 A.D., in which year the chief was murdered by a body of factious nobles known as Jamadars, and his infant son was placed on the throne by the British under the regency of his uncle. He died in 1854 A.D. and his son, Joravar Khan, succeeded him.

During the dark time of the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. Joravar Khan showed unflinching loyalty and devotion to the British Government. He died in 1877 A.D. and was succeeded by the present Nawab Sher Mahammad Khan.

During the last 32 years of his rule, the Chief has been paying full attention to the development of agricultural resources and the promotion of education, the result of which has been very satisfactory. Sixty-eight new villages have been populated and a vast area of uncultivated land has been brought under tillage and several other reforms have been introduced in the State. In appreciation of the good administration and loyalty of the present Chief, the British Government have conferred upon him the insignia of G.C.I.E. and the hereditary title of "Nawab." An increase of two guns in his salute has also been made. His Highness Nawab Sher Mahammad Khan is considered to be a popular and generous Prince and is respected by his subjects,

The area of the Palanpur State is 1,766 square miles, and its population is 2,22,627. It contains one town Palanpur and 510 villages. The gross revenue of the the State is above 7½ lacs of rupees, and it pays a tribute of rupees 38,461 to the Gaekwar of Baroda.

His Highness Nawab Sir Sher Mahammad Khan G.C.I.E. Diwan of Palanpur is entitled to a salute of 13 guns.

Palitana.

PALITANA is in the Kathiawar Political Agency of the Bombay Presidency and ranks as a second class state in Kathiawar. Its rulers are Gohel Rajputs, and are descended from Shahaji, second son of Sejakji, the chief of Bhawnagar being descended from the eldest son, and the chief of Lathi from the third.

The rulers of Palitana were for many years engaged in the dispute with the Jains concerning the control of Shetrunja hill, which rises above the town of Palitana and being covered with Jain temples, is the resort of innumerable pilgrims. From old records it seems that many years before the Gohel chiefs established themselves in Saurashtra, the Jains Horshipped in Shetrunja. Prince Murad Baksh, in 1650 A.D. conferred the whole district of Palitana on a Jain jeweller by name Santi Das, who supplied the Mogul Prince with funds when he went with Aurangzeb in 1658 A.D. to fight with Dara at Agra and assumed the throne. On the decay of Mogul power, Palitana fell into the hands of the Gohel chiefs, who were tributaries to the Gaekwar. While, therefore, the whole mountain is regarded as a religious trust, it is under the jurisdiction of the Chief, for whose protection the Shrawakas have long paid a yearl subsidy for its protection.

Thakor Sur Singhji Pratap Singhji of Palitana died at Poona on the 24th November 1885 A.D. mourned and regretted by all classes of society in Western India, especially by his Palitana subjects. His son, Man Singhji, succeeded to the *gadi* of Palitana, and ruled till 1905 A.D. when he died. Since his death the State has been administered by the British Government owing to the minority of the present Chief.

The area of the State is 289 square miles. The population is 52,856 according to the census of 1901 A.D. The State contains one town Palitana, the capital, and 90 villages. The gross revenue is estimated at six lacs, chiefly derived from land. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 10,364 jointly to the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagarh.

Palitana possesses the famous Shetrunja hill, which is the most sacred of the five hills of the Jains in India. Mr. Kinloh Forbes, the author of *Ras Mala*, describes it as the "first of all places of pilgrimages, the bridal hall of those Hho would win everlasting rest." The entire summit of the hill is covered with temples, which possess a great architectural skill.

The present Chief of Palitana, Thakor Saheb Bahadur Singhji, is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

THAKOR SAHEB BAHADUR SINGHJI.

THAKOR SAHEB OF PALITANA.

Devare & Co., Bombay.

SHRIMANT MUDHOJI RAO *alias* BAPUSAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR.

CHIEF OF PHALTAN.

Phaltan.

THE Chief of Phaltan surnamed Nimbalkar belongs to an ancient Mahratta family, which attained great distinction in the fourteenth century. Nimbraj, who is said to be the founder of the family, was a brave warrior and distinguished himself in the time of Mahammad Tughlak, the Emperor of Delhi, who granted him a *jahagir* and the tittle of 'Naik.' He died in 1349 A.D., having founded the present town of Phaltan. He was succeeded by his son, Wanang Bhupal. This chief was put to death in 1374 A.D. His son, Wanangpal, re-took Phaltan in 1390 A.D. and died in 1394 A.D. After this, a number of chiefs followed in direct succession, but no authentic information about them is available.

In the seventeenth century, Phaltan State was a tributary of the Bijapur kings. In 1630 A.D. Mudhoji Rao became the chief of Phaltan. He was killed by the king of Bijapur in 1644 A.D. and his son, Banaji Naik, was taken prisoner to Bijapur. He too would have been killed, but owing to the intercession of some Mahratta nobles at the Bijapur Court he was set free and restored to his ancestral *jahagir* in 1651 A.D. It is said that Shiwaji had given his daughter, Sakhubai, to the son of Banaji Naik, and renewed the ties of relationship with the Nimbalkar family. It is well known that the famous Jagpal Rao Naik Nimbalkar was related to the house of Bhonsles through his sister, Dipabai, wife of Maloji and grand-mother of Shiwaji.

With the growth of the Mahratta power, the *jahagir* of Phaltan became subordinate to the Rajas of Satara and the Peshwas of Poona. After the overthrow of Baji Rao II, the last Peshwa of Poona, this State became allied to the Raja of Satara by the treaty of 1820 A.D. and finally to the British Raj.

The present Chief, Mudhoji Rao *alias* Bapusaheb was adopted in 1841 A.D. by Sahebji Bai, the widow of Jan Rao Naik Nimbalkar, who concluded a treaty of friendship with the British Government in 1820 A.D. and died at a very advanced age. Shrimant Bapusaheb was installed on the *gadi* with full powers in 1860 A.D. Since that time he has been ruling the State with considerable success. He is a strict disciplinarian and takes great interest in bringing his State into line with the other progressive administrations. He has devised a system of water works for the town of Phaltan, which reflect credit on his administrative capacity. He is much loved and respected by his subjects and has given them the benefit of free education in the State.

The State has an estimated area of 397 square miles and according to the census of 1911 A.D. a population of 55,960 souls. The gross income of the State on the average of the past five years is Rs. 2,05,791, out of which an annual tribute of Rs. 9,600 is paid to the British Government in lieu of a service of 75 horse.

The Chief of Phaltan ranks as a first class Sirdar in the Deccan and holds a *sanad* permitting adoption.

Porbandar.

THE chiefs of Porbandar belong to the Jethwa class of Rajputs, which is one of the oldest races in Western India. Their advent into Kathiawar is approximately put down at 900-1000 A.D. They claim descent from Makaradhwaj, son of Hanuman, the monkey-god, and of a female alligator. They probably came from the north and first established themselves near Morvi. They held Barda and occupied much of the adjacent coast region of Halar. After the capture and sack of Ghumli, the Jethwas retired to Ranpur, where they remained for many years, but were finally driven to Chhaya. While there, they acquired Porbandar and Navi from the Mogul Government and re-conquered much of their adjacent possessions from the Jadejas. In 1785 A.D. Sultanji transferred his seat of rule to Porbandar, which has ever since been the Jethwa capital and has given name to the chiefship. Holoji, son of Sultanji, deposed his father in 1804 A.D., took the State into his own hands, and conducted the affairs in the name of his father. Holoji executed the usual engagements with the British Government in 1809 A.D. and placed himself under their protection. He was followed by Khimoji (1813-1831 A.D.) and Bhojrajji or Rana Vikmatji (1831-1900 A.D.).

The State was taken under British management in 1886 A.D. on account of the mismanagement of the late chief, Rana Vikmatji, who died in 1900 A.D.

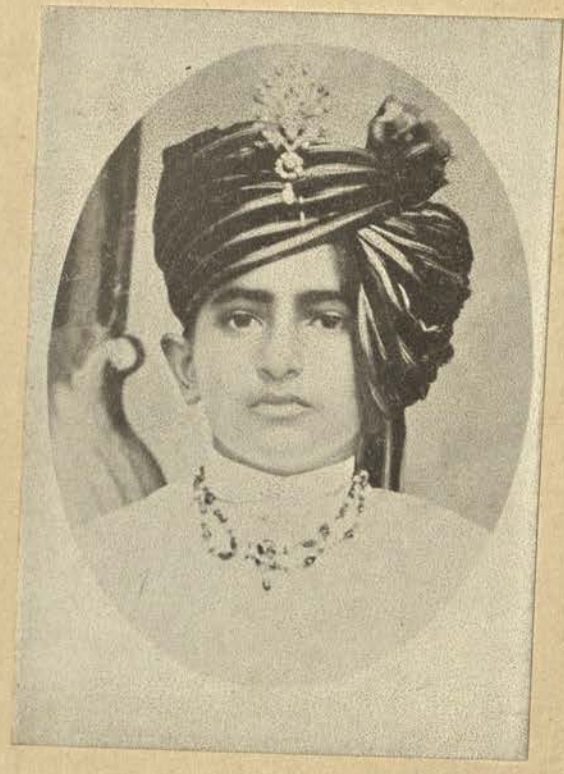
His heir and grandson, Bhav Singhji, was placed on the *gadi* on the 15th September 1900 A.D. with powers of administration. But he died on the 10th December 1908 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Natwar Singhji, who being a minor, the administration is at present conducted by the British Government.

The capital of the State is Porbandar, which is a famous sea-port, and which is well known for its limestone quarries, which are exported to different parts of India.

The area of the State is 636 square miles and the population is 82,646. The average revenue of the State is about 9¾ lacs.

Porbandar is a first class State in the Kathiawar Political Agency, Bombay; it is situated in the west of the peninsula and consists of a strip along the shore of the Arabian Sea, nowhere more than 24 miles broad.

The Chief of Porbandar holds the title of 'Rana' and enjoys a salute of 11 guns.



HIS HIGHNESS RANA SHRI NATWAR SINGHJI.
RANA OF PORBANDAR.

HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB JALAL-UD-DIN KHAN BAHADUR.

NAWAB OF RADHANPUR.

Radhanpur.

RADHANPUR, now held by a branch of the Babi family, which has always been prominent in the annals of Gujrath, since the time of Emperor Humayun, is said to have once belonged to Vaghelas, and to have been called Lunawada after Vaghela Lunaji of the Sardhara branch of that tribe. Subsequently it was held as a fief under the Sultans of Gujrath by Fatteh Khan Baloch, and is said to have been named Radhanpur after Radhan Khan, a member of that family.

The first Babi, who entered Hindustan in company of Humayun, was Bahadur Khan. He was appointed *Fouzadr* of Tharad in the reign of Shah Jahan; and his son, Sher Khan Babi, on account of his local knowledge, was sent to aid prince Murad Buksh in the management of Gujrath. In 1693 A.D. his son, Jafar Khan, by his ability and local influence obtained the *Fouzdari* of Radhanpur, Sawi, Mujpur and Terwada, with the title of 'Safdar Khan'. In 1704 A.D. he was made governor of Bijapur (in Gujrath) and in 1706 A.D. of Patan. His son, Khan Jahan, also styled Khanji Khan, received the title of 'Jawan Marda Khan', and was appointed governor of Radhanpur, Patan, Vadnagar, Visanagar, Bijapur, Kheralu, etc. His son, Kamal-ud-Din Khan, again usurped the governorship of Ahmedabad after the death of Aurangzeb, during the incursions of the Mahrattas, and the subsequent collapse of the Imperial power. During his rule, one branch of the family was able to establish itself at Junagarh and another at Balasinor.

In 1813 A.D., Radhanpur, through Captain Carnac, the then Resident at Baroda, concluded an engagement with the Gaekwar, whereby the latter, under the advice of the British authorities, was empowered to control the external relations of Radhanpur and assist in defending it from foreign invasions. In 1820 A.D. Major Miles negotiated an agreement with Sher Khan, Nawab of Radhanpur, who bound himself not to harbour outlaws or the enemies of the British Government, to accompany the British troops with all his forces and to pay a tribute, which was, however, remitted in 1825 A.D. and has never again been imposed.

Nawab Sher Khan died in 1825 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Joravar Khan, who successfully ruled over the State for nearly 50 years. He was a staunch friend of the British and was granted the *sanad* of adoption in 1862 A.D. He died in 1875 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Nawab Bismilla Khan, who introduced many salutary reforms in the State in recognition of which he was presented with an Imperial Flag in 1877 A.D. He died in 1895 A.D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Nawab Sher Khanji, who unfortunately died in 1909 A.D. while on his tour to Europe. His younger brother, Jalal-ud-Din Khan, was installed on the *gadi* on the 27th November 1910 A.D. when he was invested with full powers.

The total area of the State is 1,150 square miles with a population of 61,548 souls, and its gross revenue amounts to nearly four lacs of rupees.

The Nawab of Radhanpur is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Rajkot.

RAJKOT is a second class State in the Kathiawar Political Agency. The family of the Rajkot chiefs is an off-shoot of that of Nawanagar. It is directly descended from Jam Sataji of Nawanagar. Vibhaji, younger son of Ajoji, great-grandson of the Jam, is the founder of this branch. Vibhaji entered the Imperial service in the time of Emperor Jahangir, from whom he received the title of 'Sirdar' and a dress of honour. Raju Sandi, who had accompained him to Delhi, was allowed, in recognition of his services, to establish a village, in 1610 A.D., which was named Rajkot after him. Vibhaji was succeeded by his eldest son, Meramanji, who assisted Azim Khan of Gujrath against the Kathis at Thangarh.

In 1720 A.D. Masum Khan, the deputy governor of Junagarh, became very powerful. He took Rajkot from Meramanji, and built a fort there in 1722 A.D. For this act, he got the fouzdar-ship of Rajkot. Sirdar Ranmalji attacked Masum Khan, and regained Rajkot in 1732 A.D. Since then it has been uninterruptedly in the possession of the descendants of Ranmalji. Meramanji III, who came to the *gadi* in 1759 A.D., was a very powerful prince and a great scholar too. He died in 1794 A.D. and his son, Ranmalji, succeeded to the *gadi*. He concluded a treaty with the British Government and a permanent tribute of Rs. 21,321 was fixed. A British Camp was established at Rajkot in 1822 A.D. Ranmalji died in 1825 A.D., and was succeeded by his son, Suraji, who made Rajkot the capital of his State.

Thakor Saheb Bawaji Raj, grandson of Suraji, came to the *gadi* in 1862 A.D. During his rule many important reforms were introduced in the State. Bawaji Raj died in 1889 A.D. and was succeeded by the present Thakor Saheb Lakhaji Raj, who then being a minor, the management of the State was carried on under the supervision of the Political Agent. In 1890 A.D. a *sanad* of adoption was granted to the Chief of Rajkot.

His Highness Lakhaji Raj was put in charge of his State in 1907 A.D. He has received a good education at the Rajkumar College, and has also spent two years at Dehra Dun in the Imperial Cadet Corps. In April 1908 A.D. the Thakor Saheb visited England. The importance of Rajkot is largely due to the fact of its being the head-quarters of the Agent to the Governor—the representative of the Paramount Power—and being the seat of the well-known Rajkumar College, the first institution for the education of the scions of the aristocracy of Western India, which was opened in 1870 A.D.

The area of the State is 282 square miles containing a population of 50,522 souls according to the latest census; and the gross revenue is three lacs of rupees per annum.

The Chief of this State is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Eos, Co., Bombay.

THAKOR SAHEB LAKHAJI RAJA.

THKOR SAHEB OF RAJKOT.

Devare & Co., Bombay.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA SHRI CHHATRA SINGHJI.

RAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

Rajpipla.

RAJPIPLA is a State under the Political Agency of Rewa-Kantha in the Bombay Presidency. The family of the Chief is said to derive its origin from one Chokarana, son of Saidawat, Raja of Ujjain, a Rajput of the Parmar tribe, who having quarrelled with his father left his own country and established himself in the villages of Pipla, in the most inaccessible parts of the hills to the west of the modern town of Nandod. The only daughter of Chokarana married Moker or Mokheraj, a Rajput of the Gohel tribe, who resided in the island of Premgar or Piram in the Gulf of Cambay. Mokheraj had by her two sons, Dungarji and Geman Singhji. The former founded Bhavnagar, and the latter succeeded to Chokarana. Since that time (about 1420 A.D.) the Gohel dynasty has been ruling at Rajpipla. The Musalman kings of Ahmedabad had, before this, taken an agreement from the Raja to furnish 1,000 foot-soldiers, and 300 horse-men; and the agreement remained in force until Akbar took Gujrath in 1573 A.D. when he imposed a tribute of Rs. 35,550 on the country in lieu of the contingent. This was paid until the end of the reign of Aurangzeb, when the payments not only became irregular in consequence of the decline of the Imperial authority, but were even altogether evaded whenever it could be done.

Subsequent to the overthrow of the Mahomedan authority, Damaji Gaekwar, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, succeeded in securing a half share of four of the most fertile sub-divisions of the territory. These were afterwards released at the cost of an annual payment of Rs. 40,000 to the Gaekwar, and this sum later on was raised to Rs. 92,000. Such rapid and frequent encroachments on the State and internal quarrels led to the intervention of the British Government. About the close of 1821 A.D., of the two disputants for the *gadi*, the rightful claimant, Veri Salji, was placed on the throne by the British Government. Under the settlement made in 1823 A.D., the State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 50,001 to the Gaekwar on the understanding that a remission shall be granted in seasons of natural calamity. The State, owing to mismanagement, was placed under the joint administration of an officer of the British Government and the Raja in the year 1884 A.D. From 1887-1897 A.D., however, the administration was entrusted solely to a British officer. The present Chief, H. H. Maharana Chhatra Singhji, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1897 A.D. He is an enlightened Chief and takes a keen interest in the welfare of his subjects. He has travelled over India and Europe, and gained a knowledge of the world. He is considered to be one of the popular chiefs in the Rewa-Kantha Agency.

The area of the State is 1,517 square miles and its population is 1,17,175. The total revenue is about nine lacs of rupees.

His Highness Maharana Chhatra Singhji, the present ruler of Rajpipla, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and holds a *sanad* authorising adoption.

Ramdurg.

RAMDURG is a small State under the Political Agency of Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta *jahagirs.* Nargund and Ramdurg were two strong forts in the Carnatac erected by Shiwaji, occupied by the Mahrattas in their early struggles. By the favour of the Peshwas the ancestors of the present Ramdurg family were placed in charge of these forts. Yogi Rao, the son of Ram Rao, surnamed Bhave, was confirmed as *subhedar* of Ramdurg. About 1753 A.D. the *jahagir* which was managed by Yogi Rao yielded 2½ lacs of rupees, and its holder was required to furnish a contingent of 350 horse-men. Bhaskar Rao, the grand-nephew of the original founder, was succeeded by his adopted son, Venkat Rao, and the *sanad* of the Sansthan 'Saranjam' was granted by the Peshwa in 1773 A.D. in the names of Venkat Rao and Yogi Rao. These arrangements continued till 1784 A.D. when Tipu Sultan made further demands which were resisted, and, in consequence, the fort of Ramdurg was blockaded by him. After a siege of seven months, Venkat Rao of Nargund surrendered, and in violation of the terms of capitulation was carried off, as a prisoner, with his whole family, to Mysore.

On the fall of Shrirangpattan in 1792 A.D. Venkat Rao was released, and the Peshwa restored to him Nargund and lands yielding 1¼ lacs, and granted the fort of Ramdurg with lands yielding Rs. 26,000 to Ram Rao. The two branches of the family continued to enjoy their respective States till 1810 A.D., when the Peshwa made a new division of the lands in equal shares between Venkat Rao and Narayan Rao, the sons of Ram Rao. On the fall of the Peshwa the estates were continued to these two Chiefs by an engagement dated 1821 A.D. Narayan Rao died in 1826 A.D. without, male issue and without having obtained permission to adopt a son. But his widow Radhabai, was afterwards allowed to adopt Harihar Rao, the youngest son of the Chief of Nargund, with the name of Ram Rao, retaining the management of the estate into her own hands during her life-time. Nargund subsequently lapsed in 1858 A.D. to the British Government, and Ramdurg was continued in the family of Ram Rao. Ram Rao was allowed to adopt Balwant Rao, a collateral kinsman, who was named Yogi Rao II. alias Bapusaheb. He succeeded to the chiefship in 1872 A.D. Yogi Rao died in1878 A.D. and was succeeded by his son, Venkat Rao.

The present Chief, Ram Rao Venkat Rao, is a minor and is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. The State is under the management of an administrator appointed by the British Government.

The area of the State is 169 square miles with a population of 37,848 souls. The revenue of the State amounts to nearly two lacs of Rupees.

SHRIMANT RAM RAO VENKAT RAO.

CHIEF OF RAMDURG.

LIEUT. NAWAB SIDI IBRAHIM MAHAMMAD KHAN.

NAWAB OF SACHIN.

Sachin.

THIS small State is situated under the Surat Political Agency in the Bombay Presidency. The Nawabs of Sachin are Sidi Mahomedans or Habshis. They were long known on the western coast as the Sidis of Danda-Rajpuri and Janjira. They were also the admirals of the fleets of the kings of Ahmednagar and Bijapur in the Deccan, while these dynasties lasted, and subsequently of the Mogul emperors, being appointed to that office by Aurangzeb about 1660 A.D. with an annual assignment of three lacs of Rupees out of the Surat revenues for their maintenance. On the decline of the Mogul empire, the Sidis became notorious pirates, plundering the ships of all nations except those of the British, whose friendship they appear to have early cultivated.

The branch of the family, who had its head-quarters at Janjira, remained chiefs of that place during the wars between Shiwaji and the Moguls, and between the Mahrattas and the British Government. During these wars different members of the family were alternately supported by either party as best suited its own interest. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, Balumia Sidi, the heir to the throne of Janjira, was expelled from his dominion by a younger branch of the family. He appealed for aid to the Mahrattas and the British. The Peshwa being desirous of obtaining Janjira, an agreement was come to in 1791 A.D., by which Balumia ceded Janjira in exchange for Sachin to the Peshwa. Balumia duly took possession of his new State of Sachin; but when the Peshwa claimed Janjira, the Sidis who held it refused to give it up, and succeeded in maintaining their independence. Sachin remained in the hands of Balumia and his descendants; while Janjira is still held by the younger branch of the family who had ousted Balumia.

Balumia, the founder of the Sachin State fixed his capital at Sachin; but he afterwards passed the remainder of his life at Lajpur, another village in the territory situated on the river Midhola. Balumia was succeeded by his son, Ibrahim Mahammad Yakut Khan, who died in 1873 A.D. After his death, his son, Nawab Abdul Kadar Khan, ascended the *gadi*, but had to abdicate it in favour of his minor son, Ibrahim Khan, who was only three years of age, in 1889 A.D.

The present Nawab Ibrahim Khan was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and Mayo College at Ajmer. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in 1894 A.D. and remained there till 1906 A.D. He was put in charge of his State on 4th May 1907 A.D. He married Fatima Sultanah Jahan Begum, the only daughter of his uncle, Nawab Jada Nasurullah Khan, in the year 1906 A.D. and has a son one year old.

The area of the State is 42 square miles, the population being 20,530. The gross revenue amounts to over two lacs of rupees.

His Highness Nawab Ibrahim Khan is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Sayla.

THIS is a small State in Kathiawar, and is connected with Dhrangadhra. The Chabad Rajputs held sway during the fifteenth century over the country now under Sayla. It was conquered by the Kathis of Karpada and Khawad in the fore-part of the eighteenth century and it was wrested from them by the Rajput Sesabhai, second son of Raj Raya Singh of Dhrangadhra.

At one time Sesabhai, in concert with the Kathis and other tribes, removed his elder brother, Gaj Singhji, from Halawad. But he and his heroic wife Jijiba, regained their dominions with the help of Bhagawant Rao, the Peshwa's officer, who was at the time in Kathiawar to collect tribute. Sesabhai now attacked and expelled the Kathis of Sayla who had assisted Gaj Singh and his wife and permanently established himself at that place in 1751 A.D. He got the village of Liya from Jaswat Singh for recovering his cattle that had been plundered by the border Kathis.

Sesabhai died in 1794 A.D. He had five sons of whom Vikmatji ascended the *gadi*. He ruled peaceably till 1813 A.D. and was succeeded by Madar Singhji in whose time the whole of Kathiawar had come under the influence of the British Government and peace had been established throughout the province. Madar Singhji's son, Sesabhai II, otherwise known as "Bapaji", ruled for only two years and was followed by Kesari Singhji. He was a remarkable personage who had the welfare of his subjects at heart even in preference to his own comforts. He lent every facility to his subjects in regard to agriculture. He gave one of his daughters in marriage to Jam Vibhaji of Nawanagar, the other to the Rana of Porbandar, and the third to the Thakor of Morvi.

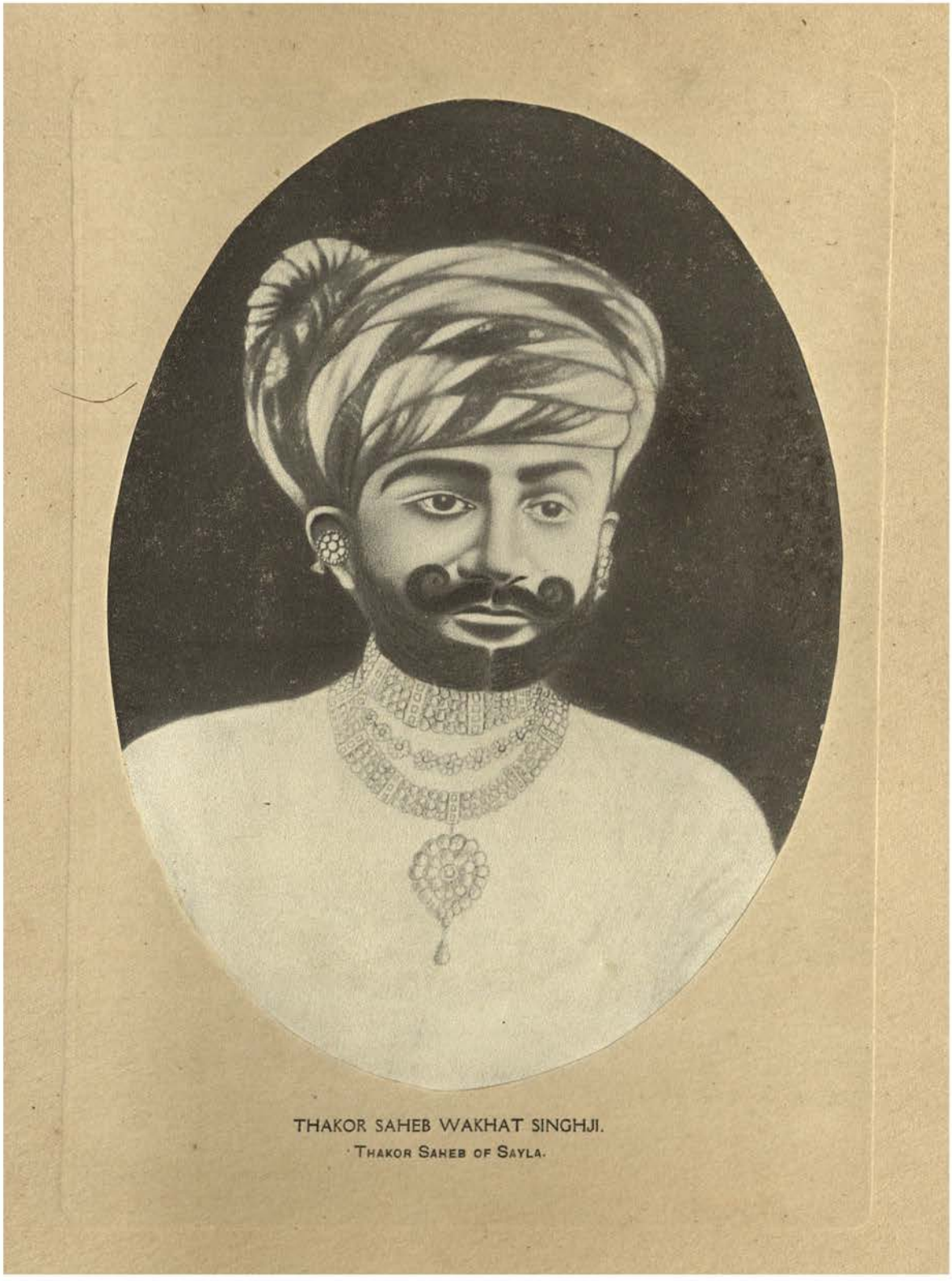
A dispute having arisen between Kesari Singhji and his two cousins in 1866 A.D. with respect to their *giras* boundaries, the latter went into outlawry and committed depredations on the territories of Sayla. At last they were apprehended and sentenced to transportation for life by the Political Agent, Rajkot.

Kesari Singhji reigned for forty-four years and died in 1882 A.D. He was succeeded by Wakhat Singhji who is the present Thakor. His heir-apparent, Madar Singhji, is studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the other princes are students in the Girasia School, Wadhwan.

Sayla, the capital of the State, is 18 miles from the Wadhwan Railway Station and contains some relics of antiquarian interest, among which may be mentioned the "Mana Sarovar" said to have been constructed by Siddharaj Jaya Singh of Anahilwada Pattan.

The area of the State is 226 square miles containing 37 villages. The subjects of the Thakor number about 12,850 according to the latest census. The annual revenue of the State is Rs. 75,000 of which the Chief has to pay Rs. 15,511 per annum as tribute and *Zortalbi* dues.

The Thakor Saheb of Sayla ranks as a third class Chief in Kathiawar.



THAKOR SAHEB WAKHAT SINGHJI.

THAKOR SAHEB OF SAYLA.

Devare & Co., Bombay.

SHRIMANT CHINTAMAN RAO *alias* APPASAHEB PATWARDHAN.

CHIEF OF SANGLI

Sangli.

THE State of Sangli at one time formed part of the possession of the Patwardhan family which distinguished itself in the latter part of the 18th century. The founder of the family was one Haribhat, a native of the village of Kotwaden in the Ratnagiri district. He was appointed family-priest to the Chief of Ichalkaranji an office which is still held by the Chief of Sangli. About the year 1717 A.D. Haribhat was brought to the notice of Balajee Vishwanath, the first Peshwa; and from that time began his connection with the Peshwa's family. Haribhat had seven sons, of whom Govind Hari at the start occupied certain unimportant positions under the Peshwa, who conferred upon him the command of a body of horse in 1741 A.D. Govind Hari and his son, Gopal Rao, were excellent soldiers, and took part in almost every military operation of note in Balajee Baji Rao's reign. In 1756 A.D. he greatly distinguished himself in certain operations against the Nawab of Savnur, half of whose territory was surrendered to the Peshwa. Subsequently, Gopal Rao fought in the campaigns against Hyder Ali of Mysore and against the Nizam. About this time his command consisted of 5,000 horse. After the death of Balaji Rao Peshwa in 1761 A.D. the fort of Miraj and a *saranjam* (grant of territory for military service) were bestowed upon Govind Hari, father of Gopal Rao.

From 1763 A.D. to the end of the century, the Patwardhans waged incessant wars against Kolhapur and Hyder Ali of Mysore. Gopal Rao especially distinguished himself in the campaign against the latter. In 1771 A.D. Gopal Rao died leaving behind him his father, Govind Hari, and one brother, Gangadhar Govind, and a minor nephew named Chintaman Rao, son of another brother, Pandurang Rao, the representative of the senior line, and the progenitor of the present Sangli family, Gangadhar Rao being the representative of the present Miraj family. In 1772 A.D. during the minority of Chintaman Rao his uncle, Gangadhar Rao, acted as regent, but on Chintaman Rao's attaining majority the attachment of the uncle to chiefship had grown so firm that he could not be prevailed upon to let it pass to the rightful holder, Chintaman Rao. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, Chintaman Rao, the first Chief of Sangli, brought about a compromise with his uncle, Gangadhar Rao, in regard to the *saranjam* possessions of the family and it was agreed to divide them between the uncle and the nephew. The settlement of the respective shares was finally approved of by the Peshwa in 1808 A.D. Chintaman Rao, who possessed a taste for military adventures, passed his early years in a series of campaigns against Mysore, and Kolhapur, and the Nizam of Hyderabad.

On the overthrow of the Peshwa's dynasty, Sangli, along with the other Patwardhan states came under the British Government. In 1819 A.D. Government entered into an agreement with Chintaman Rao, the then representative of the Sangli State, under which it was stipulated that he should serve the Government as he did under the Mahratta empire. This treaty practically re-affirmed the provisions of the treaty of 1812 A.D. by which the British Government guaranteed the respective privileges of the Patwardhan *Jahagirs* on the one hand, and those of the Peshwas on the other, as declared by the old *sanads* issued by them in favour of the Patwardhan Jahagirdars. In 1826 A.D. he met with a great affliction in the death of his son Ganpat Rao, and

the widow of the deceased adopted a son, Vinayak Rao, who was not destined to be the heir of his grandfather, since a son named Dhundi Rao was born to the latter in 1838 A.D. who eventually succeeded to the chiefship.

Chintaman Rao's loyalty to the British Government was strongly displayed from time to time. "In testimony of their respect for his high character and in acknowledgment of his unswerving fidelity to Government" a sword of honor was presented to him by the British Government with great ceremony at Belgaum in 1846 A.D. In 1851 A.D. Chintaman Rao died at the age of 77 and was succeeded by his son Dhundi Rao, a minor, the State being administered by the British Government for him until 1859 A.D. when the latter was formally invested with powers. He, too, like his father rendered substantial services to the British Government during the Mutiny of 1857 A.D. and received the thanks of Government in an open Durbar.

Dhundi Rao died in 1900 A.D. without issue, and the State again came under British management. The duty of selecting an heir to the chiefship having devolved upon Government, they sanctioned that the chiefship should be conferred upon Vinayak Rao Bhausaheb, the minor great-grandson of the first mentioned Vinayak Rao, taken in adoption by the widowed daughter-in-law of Chintaman Rao, the first chief of Sangli. He was re-named as Chintaman Rao Appasaheb and was formally invested with full powers of administration on the 2nd June, 1910 A.D.

Sangli has a considerable export and import trade. The State owns a railway line of about six miles, constructed at its own cost, which connects Sangli with Miraj on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line. The construction of the Railway has demonstrated the truth of the principle that railway follows trade and the trade follows railway. New factories are springing into existence in Sangli every year. A scheme of water works has been recently carried out at Sangli, the head-quarter station. Primary education has been made free throughout the State and compulsory in select areas. A splendid programme of public works has been carried out throughout the State. A respresentative *Ryot* assembly or *Ryot Sabha* has been established, and the agriculturists are empowered to send in their respresentatives at State cost to sit in the assembly, and to ventilate their grievances, and to offer suggestions for remedying them. The codes of law in force in British India have been introduced in the State. Transit duties and other objectionable taxes have been abolished. The British Municipal and Local Board system has been introduced in the State and on the whole a very high degree of administrative efficiency is being attempted to be achieved by the intelligent and estimable young Chief of Sangli.

The area of the Sangli State is 1,112 square miles; its population 2,12,390 and its revenue over 11½ lacs of rupees.

The Chief maintains a military force of 54 cavalry, 433 infantry and 4 guns.

Bourne & Shepherd, India.

SHRI RAM SAWANT BHONSLE RAJE BAHADUR SAR DESAI.

SAR DESAI OF SAWANTWADI.

Sawantwadi.

SAWANTWADI is a State in the Bombay Presidency. The rulers of the State are Mahrattas, surnamed Sawant Bhonsle. At the close of the fifteenth century, Sawantwadi became a part of the territory of the Bijapur kings. Mang Sawant of the Bhonsle family, however, revolted from Bijapur and established his capital at Hadowra, a small village nine miles from Wadi. He is reputed to be the founder of the Sawants of Wadi.

The Chief who finally freed his country from Mahomedan yoke was Khem Sawant Bhonsle. He ruled from 1627 A.D. to 1640 A.D. He was succeeded by his son, Som Sawant, who ruled for only eighteen months, and was followed by his brother, Lakhman Sawant. When the power of Shiwaji seemed in the ascendant (1650 A.D.), Lakhman Sawant tendered allegiance to him, and was confirmed as Sar Desai of the whole Southern Konkan. He died in 1665 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother, Phond Sawant, who, after ruling for ten years was succeeded by his son, Khem Sawant II; and he was confirmed in his possessions by Shahu. It was during the time of Khem's successor (1707-1737 A.D.) that the Sawantwadi State first entered into treaty relations with the British Government against the piratical chieftain, Kanhoji Angria of Kolaba.

The Chief, who ruled from 1755 to 1803 A.D. under the name of Khem Sawant the Great, married the daughter of Jayaji Sindhia in 1703 A.D. and gained the title of 'Raja Bahadur' from the Emperor of Delhi. Khem Sawant, not content with wars on land, took to piracy. His rule was a continuous contest with Kolhapur, the Peshwa, the Portuguese, and the British. He died childless in 1803 A.D. and the question of succession was not decided till 1805 A.D., when Khem Sawant's widow, Lakshmi Bai, adopted a child, Ramchandra Sawant *alias* Bhausaheb. This child lived for three years, when it was strangled in bed. Phond Sawant, a minor, was chosen to fill his place. During these years of disorder, the ports swarmed with pirates. So severely did British commerce suffer, that in 1812 A.D. Phond Sawant was forced to enter into a treaty with the British, ceding the port of Vengurla to them, and engaging to give up all his vessels of war. Soon after the conclusion of this treaty, Phond Sawant III died, and was succeeded by his brother, Khem Sawant IV., a child of eight. This Chief, when he came of age was found to be unable to manage his State, and at last in 1838 A.D. he agreed to make over the administration to the British Government. The State was eventually restored in 1861 A.D. to the Chief on his undertaking to defray the expenses of the last rebellion, to pay one year's revenue as succession-fee, to protect his subjects, and to meet the expenses of a British Resident and his establishment.

The area of the State is 925 square miles with a population of 2,17,732 inhabitants and a revenue of about Rs. 4¼ lacs.

The present Ruler of Sawantwadi is Shri Ram Sawant Bhonsle Raje Bahadur Sar Desai and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Savnur.

SAVNUR is a native State situated within the Dharwar District, Bombay Presidency. The reigning family are Musalmans of Pathan origin. The founder of the family, Abdul Rauf Khan, obtained in 1680 A.D. from the Emperor Aurangzeb, the grant of a *jahagir* comprising Bankapur, Tordal, and Azamnagar or Belgaum, with a command of 7,000 horse. In 1730 A.D. the family, as deputies of the Nizam, received additional territory, which the Peshwa seized in 1747 A.D. In 1786 A.D., Tipu Sultan with whom the Nawab was connected by marriage, stripped him of much territory; but the Nawab, allying himself with the Mahrattas, regained some part of it, and obtained from the Peshwa a pension of Rs. 10,000 a month. At the close of the last Mahratta war, the Nawab whose conduct had been exceptionally loyal was confirmed in his original possessions by the British Government, and received during his life-time an additional yearly grant of Rs. 6,000.

The State pays no tribute. The family holds a *sanad* authorising adoption, and the succession follows the rule of primogeniture.

The Collector of Dharwar is the Political Agent for the State; his senior Assistant being Assistant Political Agent. There are three criminal and two civil courts in the State and the Political Agent has the powers of Sessions and District Judge. The Nawab, when on the *gadi*, exercises full powers in civil and criminal matters. The State laws are modelled on those of the British territory.

The State of Savnur has an estimated area of 70 square miles. It consists of about 25 villages with the town of Savnur as its capital. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 A.D. is 17,908, which shows a considerable decrease in the number obtained at the census of 1901 A.D. The gross revenue of the State is Rs. 1,28,128. The present Nawab Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jung Bahadur is about nineteen years of age, and is serving with the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun.

NAWAB ABDUL MAJID KHAN DILER JUNG BAHADUR.

NAWAB OF SAVNUR.

Vernon & Co. Bombay.

MAHARANA SHRI JORAVAR SINGHJI.

RAJA OF SUNTH-RAMPUR.

Sunth-Rampur.

SUNTH-RAMPUR is a second class State in the Rewa-Kantha Agency in the Bombay Presidency. Its rulers belong to the Parmar caste of Rajputs who originally came from Malwa. Jhalam Singh established his power at Jhalod in the Panch Mahals and gave his name to the town. There is a legend that the Emperor hearing the exceeding beauty of the daughter of Jhalam Singh, Rana of Jhalod (the fifth in succession from the founder), demanded her in marriage; and that on Jhalam Singh's declining the alliance he was attacked by the Mogul army, defeated and killed. His son, Rana Sunth, fled for safety to the Sunth jungle, then under the sway of a Bhill chief by name Sutta.

In the year 1255 A.D. Sunth, defeated Sutta and took possession of his capital called Bhrahmapuri. He changed its name to Sunth and established his own dynasty.

According to another tradition, the Sunth family is said to have come from Dhar in Malwa, when that principality was conquered by the Mahomedans. From 1443 A.D. the State was tributary to the Ahmedabad Sultans, and on their decline received some additions of the territory.

In 1819 A.D. Sunth was overrun by Sindhia's troops, and would have been either annexed or laid waste, had not the British Government interfered. Through the medium of Sir John Malcolm, it was arranged that on condition of Sindhia withdrawing his troops, Sunth should pay a tribute of Rs. 6,000.

The present ruler of Sunth State is Joravar Singhji who was adopted in 1896 A.D. by the late Maharana Pratap Singhji from Babral Bhyat family and was sent for education to the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. After attaining majority, he was invested with full powers in 1902 A.D. He is an intelligent Chief who keenly supervises the administration of the State.

The area of the State is 394 square miles containing a population of 59,351 souls according to the census of 1911 A.D. The gross revenue of the State is 1,66,582 rupees and it pays a tribute of Rs. 5,855 to the British Government.

The present Chief, Maharana Shri Joravar Singhji, receives a salute of 9 guns.

Vishalgarh.

VISHALGARH is a feudatory State under Kolhapur. It takes its name from the historical fort of Vishalgarh which lies on the extreme west over-looking the Konkan. It is at a height of about 3,350 feet from sea-level, and commands a beautiful view of nearly half the Konkan. Till 1844 A.D. the chiefs of Vishalgarh used to reside in the fort, but since then they have been residing at Malkapur, the principal town of the State, about 30 miles to the north-west of Kolhapur.

The celebrated historical personage Parshuram Trimbak Pratinidhi may be said to be the founder of both Vishalgarh and Aundh families. He distinguished himself during the latter half of the seventeenth century, and secured the high rank of 'Pratinidhi' or, the viceroy, in the time of Rajaram.

The Kolhapur and Satara principalities were finally separated in 1740 A.D. by the treaty between Raja Shahu of Satara and Sambhaji Raja of Kolhapur. Since then the Pratinidhi family of Vishalgarh became permanently connected with the Kolhapur State. The British Government, in their treaty with the Kolhapur State, in the year 1862 A.D., have guaranteed the protection of rights and privileges of the Vishalgarh State, along with those of the states, of Bawda, Vagal, and Ichalkaranji.

The present ruling Chief, Shrimant Abasaheb, is the eleventh Pratinidhi in the Vishalgarh family founded by Krishnaji, the eldest son of Parshuram Trimbak. Shrimant Abasaheb is the son of Krishna Rao III and succeeded him in 1871 A.D. He was invested with full powers over his State on the 24th of November 1891 A.D. by the then Political Agent, Col. Wodehouse. Since he assumed the reins of the State, the administration has been carried on to the satisfaction of the Kolhapur State as well as the British Government.

Shrimant Abasaheb has three sons, the eldest of whom Shrimant Bhawan Rao is an under-graduate of the Bombay University, and is prosecuting his further studies in the Deccan College at Poona.

The Vishalgarh State contains in all 66 villages, with an area of 235 square miles. The population of the State is 35,258, and its revenue is about 1,77,000 rupees.

SHRIMANT ABASAHEB PANT PRATINIDHI.

CHIEF OF VISHALGARH.

THAKOR SAHEB JASVANT SINGHJI.

THAKOR SAHEB OF WADHWAN.

Wadhwan.

WADHWAN ranks as a second class State in Kathiawar. The ruler of Wadhwan is a Rajput of the Jhala family. Harpal, of the members of the family already mentioned elsewhere, gained from Raja Karan of Anhilpattan, a number of villages of which Patdi, the first one selected by Harpal, was made his capital. In 1634 A.D. Jet Singhji removed the capital from Patdi to Kanakawati, which was later on invaded by the Mahomedan kings of Ahmedabad, when Waghji, a descendant of Jet Singhji was killed.

Raidharji, the eldest son of Waghji, removed the capital to Halwad. Prithwi Raj, the eldest son of Rajchandra Singhji of Dhrangadhra, left Halwad about 1603 A.D. and established the separate principality of Wadhwan. Owing to his turbulent conduct, he was imprisoned by the Moguls and sent to Ahmedabad where he died a prisoner. He had two sons, Sartanji and Rajoji, who wrested Wankaner from the Babariya ruling family. These two brothers became the founders of two different states, Wadhwan and Wankaner. Rajoji established himself at Wadhwan about 1613 A.D.

Madho Singh, grandson of Rajoji, was a capable statesman and a brave warrior, who helped Sawargar Kotah and Bundi chiefs. A later descendant, Prithwi Singhji, got a third part of Kotah, with its capital at Pattan, which is now known as Jahlra Pattan. Wadhwan did not enjoy peace till the latter part of the nineteenth century, as there were constant struggles going on in the State between the various aspirants and claimants for power and money.

Daji Raj came to the *gadi* of Wadhwan in 1875 A.D. During his minority the State was administered by the chief Karbhari, under the supervision of the Political Agent. In 1881 A.D. Daji Raj was invested with full powers. He was a very enlightened chief and had he been spared he would have proved a beneficent and able ruler. He died in 1885 A.D. and was succeeded by his brother, Bal Singhji.

Bal Singhji ruled the State from 1885 A.D. to 1910 A.D. He was fond of old institutions and was known as a supporter of the orthodox principles of Rajput dignity and manners. Famine, successive bad seasons, and several other causes handicapped Bal Singhji's rule, which was embarrassd by financial difficulties. He died on the 25th of May 1910 A.D. leaving behind him an only daughter who was married to Raja Bahadur Bhagwat Singhji, the heir-apparent of Orchha (Bundelkhand). The Government of India have recognised Jaswant Singhji, son of Raj Singhji, as successor to the *gadi* of Wadhwan. The State is at present under British administration under the direct control of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, who has been invested by Government with the full powers of a second class chief.

The area of the State is 242 square miles with a population of 35,831 souls. The gross revenue of the State is rupees 4,75,000.

The Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan, is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

Wankaner.

WANKANER is a second class State in the Kathiawar Political Agency. Its rulers belong to the Jhala branch of the Kshatrias who are respected very much in that province. The founder of the Wankaner house was Sartanji, son of Prithwi Raj, the eldest son of Raja Chandra Singhji of Dhrangadhra (1584-1628 A.D.). The ruler entered into the usual engagements with the British Government in 1807 A.D.

The present ruler, His Highness Maharana Shri Amar Singhji Raj Saheb of of Wankaner, ascended the throne in 1881 A.D., when he was a minor, and on his attaining majority assumed the full powers of the State in 1899 A.D. But soon after his assumption the State found itself confronted with a severe and unprecedented famine in the year 1900 A.D., when it rose equal to the emergency, and by liberal and judicious relief works saved the *ryots* from starvation and ruin. Several public works of utility were constructed by the Raj Saheb, notable among which are the two irrigation tanks known as Jaswatsar tank and Vinaysagar tank, named after his grand-father and father respectively. His Highness takes a keen and lively interest in all the affairs of the State and particularly in education.

Wankaner is a most picturesque town situated in a small valley formed at the junction of the rivulet Patalio with the river Machu, set off in the rear by a pretty high range of hills which in turn are adorned by the palaces and bungalows of His Highness the Raj Saheb. The territory of the State is mostly hilly and abounds in stone quarries. The climate is generally dry and invigorating. Under the steady and progreessive rule of H. H. the Raj Saheb, Wankaner has come to be recognised as one of the best administered states in Kathiawar.

The area of the State is 425 square miles with a population of 32,261; and a revenue of Rs. 4,00,000 per annum.

His Highness Maharana Shri Amar Singhji, the present Raj Saheb of Wankaner, ranks among the second class chiefs of Kathiawar, and has plenary jurisdiction over his subjects. He enjoys full civil powers and is entitled to a salute of 9 guns.

RAJ SAHEB AMAR SINGHJI.

RAJ SAHEB OF WANKANER.

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Digitized with financial assistance from

Observer Research Foundation

on 22 February, 2020